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PRESS DENOUNCES 'NEW DIVERSIONIST STEP'

AU111051 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Titoite Yugoslavia, the Sick of the Balkans, Incites Albanian-Greek Hostility"--ATA headline--names as received]

[Text] Tirana, 11 Jun (ATA)--

> --New diversionist step, intrigue by the big-Serb clan--this is how ZERI I POPULLIT describes today in an article the other inventions by the big-Serb clan, this time against the policy of good neighbourliness of the P.S.R. of Albania with Greece.
>
> --The mysterious map on "big Albania" distributed in the USA has been inspired and distributed by the short sighted big-Serb and chauvinist Yugoslav politicians themselves and by their espionage organs.
>
> --The big Serb clique of Belgrade and the Yugoslav satanic UDB aim at destroying the good friendship which exists between Socialist Albania and Democratic Greece, something which is in favour of the big-Serbs and their secret Soviet allies.
>
> --We say to the big Serbs that the friendship of the Albanian people with the Greek people, which has its roots in centuries, has been among the best and the most sincere. The Albanian people and the Greek one have fought together in the past and at the modern times. The Greek people do not forget that in their 1821 revolution, the Albanians fought to the end side by side their Greek brothers, when the others, among whom also Serbs and Russians, betrayed them and left them in the lurch.
>
> Such a friendship has never existed with the big Serbs. Why? Because they have always been cunning, chauvinist and oppressive.
>
> --The relations between Albania and Greece have been strengthened and will strengthen still more whether the Yugoslavs and their allies want or do not want this.
>
> We notice with pleasure that this is also the desire of the Greek people and of the Greek governmental authorities.
>
> --The slanders and inventions about the question of the map and the position of the Greek minority in Albania do not worry us.
>
> --We indignantly and categorically turn down the disgusting invention about the so-called map of "big Albania" and consider it continuation of many other ill-willing inventions by big Serbs.

Follows the full text of the article:

In the attempts to hide its responsibility about the grave situation it created in the region of Kosovo and to pave the road to the Serb-Russian plot, the big-Serb clan is intensifying from day to day its attacks and slanders on the P.S.R. of Albania. Some days ago, it took another new diversionist step, this time against our policy of good neighbourliness with Greece. On June 4, 1981 TANJUG Agency reported that "Tirana, through its diplomatic missions in Washington and in the seat of the United Nations in New York, as well as

through different scientific and university institutions in the USA, has distributed a political map of 'big Albania', in which it includes also territories of Greek Epirus, from Preveza to Folorina, including the cities of Yannina, Igumenica, Komitas, etc, which it calls 'the region of Tchameria occupied by Greece'." TANJUG added, that in regard to this, in the Greek Parliament, the deputy Virginia Cuderos, member of the Greek Socialist-Democratic Party has addressed a question to the minister of foreign affairs Mitsotakis and that the newspaper AKROPOLIS has published a commentary against the "Albanian Expansionism" and the "Persecution of the Greek Minority in Albania", etc.

The savage hatred against the Albanians and Socialist Albania, the logic of frenzied chauvinists led the big-Serbs and the "specialists" of UDB at such lengths as to link the scenario of this "discovery of genius", which goes beyond the borders of absurdity, with imaginary Albanian diplomatic missions, when it is known, that our country maintains no diplomatic relations with the USA and, consequently, has no kind of diplomatic mission at all in Washington, whereas in New York, the people of our mission to the United Nations organization, are not permitted to take a step beyond Manhattan.

This intrigue by the big-Serb clan and its services, which has been plotted on the basis of medieval schemes, is among the ugliest, and the most dangerous as well. It is a deed of the secret Yugoslav police, the agents of which are and operate in the diplomatic representations of Yugoslavia in Washington, in New York and in other American cities. It is these agents who upon the authorization of the official circles of Yugoslavia and in coordination and collaboration with the darkest big-Greek chauvinist reaction, which lives in the USA, have contrived such an anti-Albanian and anti-Greek invention.

Through this writing we do not intend at all to enter into polemics with Lady Cuderos who, according to TANJUG, has allegedly put a question to Mister Mitsotakis. She has the right to put not one, but one hundred and one questions in the Greek Parliament in regard to this invention and provocation by Yugoslavs. At the same time, we do not want to enter into polemics with those organs of the Greek press in regard to their absurd pretentions on the revindications to the borders of our homeland about territories which they call "North Epirus" and which are quoted by TANJUG Agency for its own needs, with the view of proving its dangerous and ugly intrigue against Albania. We do not want to enter into polemics, because the sound Greek opinion already knows that the story of the [word indistinct] question of "North Epirus" has died long ago and once and for ever and, as such, it has no future. There does not exist even the slightest chance that it might be used as an apple of discord between our two countries by the short-sighted big-Serb and chauvinist Yugoslav politicians and by their espionage organs, who contrived the invention of "genius" of the mysterious map of "big Albania", inspired and distributed by they themselves.

The attempts of TANJUG to accuse us of chauvinist actions towards neighbouring Greece, are really an adventurous intrigue which is short-lived and with shameful consequences for its authors. In our says, whoever has a common sense cannot undertake such gross actions. Indeed, we want to point out that the big-Greek reaction itself, either in Greece or in the United States of America, which has not ceased slandering and saying everything evil against the Albanians and Albania, which has loaded on our backs all sorts of crime against the Greek minority in the P.S.R. of Albania and which has printed various maps to define up to where "the borders of North Epirus go", has never published any map to say that the Albanians have territorial claims towards the Greek territory, that they require Arta, Preveza, Yannina up to Folorina or even further, as TANJUG claims. Not only this, but their press and all the Greek governments until now, have never spoken of such a question, because neither have there been claims on our part, nor have we ever raised this question.

But in a splendid morning, as if nothing had happened, after the tragic events the Yugoslav chauvinists caused in Kosovo, where the secret police and Serb army, for the third and fourth time exerted genocide on the Albanians, they concocted the tale that we Albanians have allegedly distributed in Washington and New York, at the seat of the United Nations, a "map", in which we have allegedly included Tchameria, too, within the borders of the P.S.R. of Albania.

What is the aim of the big-Serb clique of Belgrade and the Yugoslav satanic UDB through this "discovery of genius"? They aim at destroying the good friendship which exists between Socialist Albania and Democratic Greece, something which is in favour of the big-Serbs and their secret Soviet allies. The big-Serbs gave rise to this provocation to hide the crimes of the recent times in Kosova and to "prove" that the "Albanians are not only interfering in the home affairs of Yugoslavia, but they are interfering and have territorial claims towards Greece as well" and, in order to complete the theorem, jump at the conclusion that "the Albanians are nationalists, chauvinists, irredentists", etc. On our part we have but to advise the disorientated big-Serb leadership and its secret police to stretch their imagination of "big-Albanian chauvinism", accompanied with black and white or coloured maps in Turkey, too, because many Albanians live there too. Why not even in Italy, too, where 5 centuries ago, the Arberesh emigrated. So, you may draft maps also for these countries and distribute them in the streets of the cities of the USA or of any other country.

But we say to the big Serbs that the friendship of the Albanian people with the Greek people, which has its roots in centuries, has been among the best and the most sincere. The Albanian people and the Greek one have fought together in the past and at the modern times. The struggle and blood the two peoples have shed for freedom and independence against the same enemies constitute the foundation of their friendship. The Greek people do not forget that in their 1821 revolution, the Albanians fought to the end side by side their Greek brothers, when the others, among whom also the Serbs and Russians, betrayed them and left them in the lurch. This ancient and strong friendship between our people and the Greek people was further tempered in the common struggle against Italian Fascism and German Nazis. The struggle of our people to safeguard their national independence, freedom and sovereignty has always and at the same time been in favour of the safeguard of the freedom and independence of Greece and its people. Today, too, it is again under reconstruction such a friendship that you and your allies are trying in vain to destroy for your evil and diabolic aims. Such a friendship has never existed with the big Serbs. Why? Because they have always been cunning, chauvinist and oppressive. This road has been followed also by the new big-Serbs, who, even in the past, have not failed to hatch up intrigues together with the extreme Greek reaction against Albania: Known is the fact that in 1956 Tito and former King Pavlo of Greece discussed in Corfu the possibility of the partioning of Albania. The same anti-Albanian line was followed by the allies of the big Serbs, the Soviet revisionists, too. It is known that in 1960, in the talk conducted with the son of Eleutherios Venizelos, Khrushchev caressed the claims of North-Epiriote reaction towards Albania and spoke also about an inexistent minority in Korca. The Albanian people have exposed and condemned these dangerous plots against their homeland.

Our people have condemned the severe and inhuman behaviour of Caldaris, this anti-Albanian chauvinist, who after the Second World War expelled the Tchams from their lands and drove them to Albania. But it is just to say that, despite his anti-Albanian spirit, he did neither sow the Tchams with machineguns, nor did he suppress them with tanks as the big Serbs have done and are doing with the Albanians living in Kosovo and in other areas of Yugoslavia. In order to hide your bloody and inhuman crimes in Kosovo, you, gentlemen of Belgrade, are so shameless as to speak through the mouth and pen of some chauvinist north-Epiriote journalist, hired from you, about "the crimes and genocide toward the Greek minority in Albania, putting into jail nearly half of the minority population" and other slanders of such kind.

Your slanders and inventions about the question of the map and the position of the Greek minority in Albania do not worry us. With such intrigues, slanders and provocations you expose yourselves and discover your anti-Albanian and anti-Greek aims. Therefore, as you see, we are making public your "discoveries" so that the Greek people, the Albanian one and the Greek minority in Albania get to know you well.

You pose as if you are worried about the "life and fate" of Greek minority in the P.S.R. of Albania, as you want to know about their life and fate. We are showing to you:

The Greek minority enjoys all the rights the other citizens of our republic enjoy as well. These have been sanctioned in the constitution of the P.S.R. of Albania and are implemented rigorously. No distinction whatsoever exists in the political, economic and social fields with regard to its members. The use and free cultivation of their native language, the preservation and development of their culture, folklore and traditions are guaranteed and the conditions for this have been created to them. Schools of various categories exist in all the villages of Greek minority and in the elementary ones lessons are taught in the Greek mother tongue. A newspaper appears and many books are published in the Greek language for the minority. In the meeting Comrade Enver Hoxha had with the Dropulli population in Grapsh on March 22, 1978, he said "I, as a Marxist-Leninist, say that the Greek language, the mother tongue of the people of minority should be preserved and developed. This is required by the proletarian internationalism, by the Party of Labor of Albania, because it is the mother tongue. The child must learn it, you must not forget it".

Each youngster, girl or boy from minority, who finishes whatever kind of school, middle or higher one and, such are hundreds and thousands, has a guaranteed work place before he is graduated, not only in his region, but everywhere in Albania. The leading cadres in all the state organs of the zones of minority, the chairmen in agricultural cooperatives, the party secretaries and party bureau members, judges, teachers, agronomists, physicians and other specialists are sons and daughters of minority families. The Albanians and the minority fought and made sacrifices together and they came out victorious together. The Albanians had suffered a great deal, but the minorities still more; therefore the party and the state power thought that they had to be assisted in the first place and so was done. In the Dropulli and Vurgu plains, the overwhelming majority of the minority lives, great investments have been made, something which has directly influenced in the improvement of the way of living of the people. The villages of the minority are among the most flourished in Albania. New houses have been built everywhere, electric light is supplied everywhere, aqueducts, kindergartens, creches, hospitals or out-patient clinics, houses or hearths of culture, a broad network of trade exists everywhere.

Greek citizens of all levels and occupations, men of politics, working people of arts and culture have visited Socialist Albania. They have also gone to the minority villages, have freely talked with the minority population, have lunched in their houses, have sung and danced together and have written and are constantly writing with great sympathy about the Albanian people and about what they have seen and heard of in Albania and minority. Therefore, when they will hear of your monstruous slanders, they will certainly and rightfully become indignant. The relations between Albania and Greece have been strengthened and will strengthen still more whether the Yugoslavs and their allies want or do not want this. "We, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, have loved and love the Greek people, because they are an honest people, a wise people and who have fought for their freedom and independence.... Actually the Greek Government is for the improvement of the relations with Albania and we are improving them now. This has always found understanding in the Albanian people and the Albanian Government. We carry out trade and cultural exchanges with Greece. We are neighbors, nothing evil might come to Greece on our part and the Greek people are aware of this. The sentiments of the Greek people and of the Albanian one are in accord, each one of them wish good to the other, naturally, remaining each in its place, each in its work". [Punctuation as received]

The relations between our two countries have forged ahead proceeding from this friendship and good neighborliness. We notice with pleasure that this is also the desire of the Greek people and of the Greek governmental authorities.

In a statement made in parliament on the early days of March, 1981, the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic, Rendis, said: "The relations of Greece with Albania are magnificent and our government has the predisposition to further develop them. Likewise, the government of friendly Albania, has the same predisposition". This is the reality and this reality cannot be distorted by the vile inventions of Belgrade.

We indignantly and categorically turn down the disgusting invention about the so-called map of "big Albania" and consider it continuation of many other ill-willing inventions by the big Serbs. We have never been engaged and are not engaged in publishing and spreading of such maps. Such a practice is not part of the principled and open, Marxist-Leninist policy of the state and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Such provocative practices are part and parcel of your policy, gentlemen of Belgrade, of your friends and patrons and you know that quite well. The NEW ALBANIA magazine, which is printed in Tirana has never published in its pages any map as TANJUG claims. Its collections are found everywhere and everybody can control them.

PRESS CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK AGAINST IRAQ

AU111425 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Tirana, 11 Jun (ATA)--The Albanian people, who have always supported the just cause of the Arab peoples, sternly condemn the new criminal act of Israel against Iraq, just as they condemn the entire bandit-like anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian policy of Israel in service of American imperialism and the dark reaction--the newspaper BASHKIMI writes today in a commentary in connection with the Israeli air-raid on the nuclear station in the vicinity of the capital of Iraq.

The newspaper stresses that with this attack an aggression was perpetrated against a country which is some hundreds of kilometres far away Israel, an object which was under construction by the Iraqi people, was raided and destroyed. The air space of other Arab countries was also violated by the Israeli aircraft which carried out this ugly pirate-like act.

Quite rightfully, the newspaper continues, the bandit-like act of the Israeli aircraft has aroused profound indignation among the Arab peoples and in the world public opinion. The air raid on Iraq, right after the frenzy and daily raids on Lebanon, right after the repeated Israeli threats that it will attack this or that Arab country, raises once more forcefully the questions: Who puts in motion the criminal hand of the Tel Aviv rulers? Who stands behind the escalation of the Israeli arrogance and aggressiveness? The answer is clear. American imperialism stands behind Israel, which the world press has considered as the 51st state of the USA. There are the dollars, the weapons, the envoys of Washington, those that incite the anti-Arab fury of Israel.

It is not fortuitous that the criminal act against Iraq is perpetrated at the time when the special envoy of President Reagan, the "pacifier" Habib, is in Israel and nearby countries. By inciting Israel, American imperialism aims at intimidating and subduing the Arab peoples and countries. In the oil-bearing basin, where the rivalry, the struggle for spheres of influence and oil and the counter-revolutionary anti-Arab coordination of Washington and Moscow have been intensified as never before, the banditism of Israel serves to pave the road to the dictate of American imperialism. Therefore, the Arab peoples, too, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in conclusion, are enhancing their vigilance, are becoming more aware of the necessity to further strengthen their unity against Israeli Zionism, against its patron, American imperialism, against all the diabolic imperialist and social-imperialist anti-Arab plots.

HUSAK, SECRETARIES MEET PRIOR TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD102312 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Under the leadership of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, an all-state meeting of chief secretaries of the regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today.

Present at the meeting were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. They discussed the experiences from the detailing of conclusions of the 16th party congress, the approach of party bodies and primary organizations to the gradual realization of these conclusions, an evaluation of the elections to the representative bodies, and topical questions of party work in the next period.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION MEETS 11 JUN

Opening Reported

LD110910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The Third CPCZ Central Committee Plenum opened this morning in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle. The agenda includes a report on the progress and results of the elections to the representative bodies and a report on the development and improving the quality of the party membership basis since the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Speeches Reported

LD111524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The Third CPCZ Central Committee Plenum is underway today in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle. The session was opened by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The agenda included a report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak on the progress and results of the elections to representative bodies and the development and improvement of the quality of the party membership basis since the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The next part of the deliberations, which continued with the discussion, was chaired by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Stanislav Cervenka spoke about the support given by the working people of the Poldi Sonp Kladno enterprise to the program of the 16th congress. This support was also expressed in the elections to the representative bodies. He referred to the effort of Kladno foundry workers to achieve a smooth and comprehensive fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan and their active contribution to the implementation of the electoral program of the National Front. He also dealt with the tasks of the party organization in the education of young members and candidate members of the party.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula stressed the necessity of raising the responsibility of the members and candidate members of the CPCZ for the implementation of party policy. An important prerequisite for the further growth of the party's action-ability and the deepening of its leading role in all spheres of social life lies in the permanent concern for the education of communists. He also analyzed the experiences of the party organization in broadening the membership basis in industrial centers and experiences from ideological-political education, especially the education of young candidate members of the party in the North Moravia Region.

Comrade Marie Drabova spoke about the line taken by communists in the South Bohemia Region in bringing about the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. She stressed that the working people of the region agree with the program of the congress and regard it as their own. The point is to translate this general agreement into practical efforts. She praised the fact that in the course of the elections many young people participated in their preparations and that the number of industrial and agricultural enterprises contributing to the creation of new electoral programs has increased.

Comrade Vladimir Pirosik stressed the mass participation of members in the preelection meetings in the Central Slovakia Region and their specific suggestions for improving the work of the national committees. The results of the elections in the region testify to the great faith of the working people in the policy of the party. Communists are making the greatest effort to fulfill the economic and social program of the party, and are directing their endeavors toward efficiency and the quality of production.

Comrade Oldrich Klicnik spoke about the experiences of the city party organization in Brno from the conclusions of the 16th congress. He said that the raising of the living standards [as heard] in the primary organizations of the party should lead to more pronounced results in the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan in 1981. He described the line taken by the primary organizations in broadening and improving the quality of the membership basis of the party and about the care given by these organizations to the selection and preparation of candidates.

Comrade Vasil Paouta mentioned the example of the enterprise committee of the CPSL in the East Slovakia iron works to illustrate how communists are approaching the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He underlined the importance of enterprise production. He also dealt with the standards of party work and the role of party groups in molding communist awareness among young members and candidate members, whose numbers have grown in the organization.

Husak Delivers Report

LD120434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Report on report given by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee held on 11 June in Prague]

[Text] Now we shall inform you about the content of the report on the course and the results of the elections to the representative bodies and on the development and improvement of the quality of the membership base of the party after the 16th congress of the party. The report was delivered today by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the third session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

Speaking on the issues on the agenda of the third session of the Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that during the last five months of this year two big, exceptionally important political actions took place in our country: the 16th CPCZ Congress and the general elections into representative bodies.

While making preparations and ensuring that the party elections proceeded well, the party, its bodies, organizations, officials and members carried out a big political and organizational job. During that period, our party and our entire society was informed of the results and the conclusions of the congress. In the course of the interparty deliberations all party organs and organizations, all communists, had fully identified themselves with the program accepted by the congress. The ideological, political and organizational unity of our party has been further strengthened in this way.

The main task now is to elaborate the conclusions of the congress, to bring them to life, and to ensure a determined start for their implementation.

At the meeting with the leading secretaries of the regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava, noted Gustav Husak, comrades were informing us about the course of this process in the regions and districts, as well as in the basic organizations.

When he was evaluating the results of the elections Comrade Husak emphasized that the course and preparations of the elections were positively affected by taking place immediately after the 16th CPCZ Congress. The program approved by the congress became the program of all our people. In the preelection campaign all National Front organizations, as well as the communists, fully endorsed and supported the program.

Comrade Husak further dealt with the document on developing and improving the quality of the party's membership base, which was submitted to the third session of the Central Committee. He recalled that the 16th congress also paid great attention to the internal life and to the further growth of the party. As a leading political force, the party is leading the society to the implementation of the socialist ideals. It is no exaggeration to say that in a socialist system the saying that what the party is like, so will be the society, is valid. Therefore, he said that it is not chance that one of the first important documents which the Central Committee is discussing after the congress is devoted to this task.

In 1968-1969, during the time of the crisis-ridden development in the party and the society, we learned our lesson on looking after the party, after its unity and capacity for action, after its growth and the quality of its ranks. We have learned our lesson on what the lack of attention results in as far as the party's development, as far as disregard and violation of the class Marxist-Leninist principles, and as far as the principles of the proletarian internationalism are concerned. Therefore, we have approved independent resolutions on these issues after the 14th and the 15th congress. On the basis of the experiences we gained, we are also submitting a relevant document for evaluations and approval after the 16th congress. The basic demand which proceeds from the document is in the future we should put even more emphasis on good preparation of the candidate memhers and members of the party and should give consistent care to their all-round education. What matters is to make all communists be at the standard of their time, and to go successfully through all the tests while fulfilling all of the tasks.

While improving the quality of the party membership, we must always try to fill the party with new people from the correct class and age structure. Our party is a vanguard of the working class. Therefore we are putting the most emphasis on accepting new members especially from workers. At the same time, it is also necessary to fill the party ranks with collective farm workers and with members of the intelligentsia and other social groups.

In this way, the great political activity of the party in connection with the congress had been transferred to the public political work in the preparation of elections in towns, villages, and at all working places. All this contributed to the creation of a very good political atmosphere in which this year's election took place.

On behalf of the Central Committee, Comrade Husak thanked the party bodies, officials and communists for the great and meritorious political work which they have carried out since the beginning of the year. It has been shown again that if the party concentrates its forces it is able to master great social tasks with excellence.

By their votes for the candidates of the National Front, Czechoslovak working people expressed their full support for both our internal and foreign policies. The results of the elections are also of international importance.

It has a great significance, in current increasing aggressivity of imperialist reactionary antisocialist forces, that the Czechoslovak people so unanimously came forward to support the socialist system, our alliance ties with the USSR and the fraternal countries, and the socialist way of further construction of our homeland.

Comrade Husak also praised the selfless work of all officials and parts of the National Front as well as all national committees who contributed to the good course of the elections. He emphasized the contribution of the working and political activity of wide circles of working people. The congress as well as the elections had been accompanied by a great number of valuable socialist pledges, initiatives of individuals as well as of collectives. This was not only the manifestation of their political support, but also a significant economic contribution to the progress of socialism.

Comrade Husak recalled that at the election meetings, at conferences and at the 16th congress a new party administration was elected from the committees of the basic organizations to the Central Committee. The general election gave us new representative bodies. This will link up with setting up the new executive organs of the state at all levels. In this connection, Comrade Husak emphasized the importance of the correct selection of the managing cadres. It is necessary to elevate at the leading positions workers who are politically and professionally prepared and able, workers who can and want to fulfill the given tasks. The basic criteron of evaluation of their work should be, above all, concrete results. The principle "the higher the function given to one, the more required from him" should be applied more consistently.

Comrade Husak said that the main task in the coming period will be to keep and strengthen further the trust which the working people expressed to the policy of our party so evidently in the elections. This is necessary in order to elaborate in concrete terms and to consistently implement the conclusions approved by the 16th congress. This will be demanding and complicated work, particularly in the economic area.

It has been said many times, and again at the congress, that the years which lie ahead of us will not be easy, but on the contrary, more complicated. As a result of a number of influences from international politics and economy, as well as from our internal shortcomings, the necessary change to effectiveness which the 16th congress stressed so emphatically, is going at a speed which is so far not satisfactory. There are still many cases of irresponsibility, lack of discipline and nonfulfillment of tasks, for which people are not sufficiently or energetically called to account. Therefore, in our further work we shall ask everywhere for far greater responsibility, and draw conclusions from nonfulfillment of tasks.

The results of the fulfillment of the plan in the past 5 months show that in some fields progress is positive, but in a number of areas there are serious shortcomings and problems. We shall deal with these issues in the central organs. Also, regional and district committees as well as other bodies will give them continuous attention. It is necessary to remember continuously that the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan this year has exceptional significance for a successful start of the Seventh FYP [Fifth-Year Plan].

In the preelection campaign many critical remarks were made on concrete conditions of the life of the people; these can and must be solved--primarily by national committees. These remarks about things which are a source of annoyance for people must not be forgotten after the elections. Close contacts with people are not merely a matter of a preelection campaign, but must be a constant characteristic of the work of all social and state bodies.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak voiced the conviction that the high standards of activity of party, state economic and social organs and organizations will be maintained in further work.

One cannot permit their slackening during the summer. We will see to it from the outset that the resolutions of the 16th congress are translated into life with the greatest consistency and determination.

Kempny Relieved of Posts

LD111642 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Jun (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee held a meeting on Thursday, to discuss a report on the course and results of the elections to representative bodies and on the improvement of its membership after the 16th party congress, delivered by party General Secretary Gustav Husak.

At its session, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee adopted a declaration on the results of the elections.

It relieved Central Committee Secretary and member of the Central Committee Secretariat Josef Kempny of his posts in connection with his assignment to other responsible duties.

The Central Committee elected Chief Secretary of the South Bohemia Regional Party Committee Frantisek Pitra secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The Central Committee also approved the composition of Central Committee commissions and their chairmen. Vasil Bilak is the chairman of the Ideological Commission, Milos Jakes of the National Economy Commission, Frantisek Pitra of the Commission for Agriculture and Food, and Jindrick Polednik is chairman of the Youth Commission.

The Central Committee adopted a resolution and its session was at the end addressed by Gustav Husak.

Resolution Approved

LD120156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Report on resolution approved by the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] In its third session, held on 11 June 1981, the CPCZ Central Committee dealt with some of the topical issues of implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the party and the society. The Central Committee evaluated the results of the 1981 general election and passed relevant conclusions. The Central Committee also discussed the tasks of further improving the quality of the CPCZ membership base after the 16th party congress. Some organizational issues were also discussed.

The CPCZ Central Committee approved the following:

1. The CPCZ Central Committee's order of proceeding.

2. The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR on the results of the 1981 elections.

3. The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee on developing and improving the quality of the CPCZ membership base after the 16th party congress.

4. The cadre proposals.

5. The report on the activity of the Presidium and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of Czechoslovakia since the first session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

The resolution says further that the Central Committee is aware of the political-organizational securing of the resolutions of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the development and the improvement of the quality of the membership base of the party after the 16th congress of the party.

The resolution concludes by stressing that the Central Committee enjoins all party bodies and organizations, communists in all areas of social life--in the state and economic offices and institutions, in the National Front bodies, in mass and interest organizations in the National Front, in the legislative bodies and in the national committees of all levels--to further and consistently secure the tasks marked out by the 16th CPCZ Congress with high responsibility and in close connection with the working people.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the end of the session. The CPCZ Central Committee session ended with the Internationale.

Elections Declaration Approved

LD120232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] At its meeting today the CPCZ Central Committee approved a declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the results of the election.

The declaration states that in the elections to legislative bodies and national committees the Czechoslovak people expressed a profound confidence in and an active support for the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The unequivocal election victory of the National Front candidates is a convincing proof that this program, which had been endorsed by the entire National Front, has become a program of all people. It is imbued with the concern for a happy and contented life for the working man, for a further all-round blooming of the socialist homeland and for an ensurance of a peaceful life for our nations and nationalities.

The elections were an important political event in the life of our country. They contributed to the strengthening of the socialist social system, the strengthening of the socialist state, the further development of socialist democracy and to the immediate participation of the people in the management of the country in day-to-day decision-making about local matters.

The preparations and course of the elections became a matter of concern for millions of our citizens who, through the intermediation of the National Front and its associated political parties and social and special interest organizations, participated with great responsibility in the elaboration of a new electoral program and the selection and nomination of candidates to the posts of deputies, who in turn worked selflessly in electoral commissions. The elections increased the international authority and weight of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Representatives of the working class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, all strata of working people have been elected to legislative bodies and national committees. The composition of elected bodies reflects the social, nationality and age structure of the society. It expresses the profound democratism of the socialist social system; the political unity of the communists, members of other political parties and people without party affiliation; the equal status of women; and the active role of young people. It proves in a convincing manner that all power in our socialist state belongs to the people as the sovereign ruler and manager of the country.

The Central Committee of the CPCZ and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic voice a high appreciation of the successful preparations and the democratic and dignified course of the elections. They sincrely thank all citizens who deserve credit for this great political success.

At the same time, they express thanks and appreciation to organs and organizations of the CPCZ and other political parties, to the entire National Front and national committees, to members of electoral commissions and to communication media workers for their selfless participation in the preparations and carrying out of the elections. They cordially congratulate all deputies on their election. Their highest mission is to abide by the will of the people and, in the people's interest, to work conscientiously for the further all-round socialist development of our country. The CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front express the conviction that our citizens will also give them full support in their responsible work.

The high confidence of the citizens as expressed in the elections, puts all legislative bodies and national committees, as well as the executive bodies of the state, under the obligation to work with even greater responsibility and enterprise for the benefit of the people of our homeland.

The results of the elections have proved that our citizens firmly link their life's certainties, hopes and prospects with socialism. They have become the expression of the irreversible determination of a broad strata of working people to continue pursuing the path of constructing an advanced socialist society, of consistent struggle for peace and social progress, the path of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. The decisive voice of our people has thus again been heard these days: we are in favor of a socialist future for peaceful, creative work; we are in favor of the policy of the CPCZ. Let us step forward united into futher joint and common work in implementing the program of the socioeconomic and cultural development of our country set by the 16th CPCZ Congress--in firm unity with the CPCZ, the National Front, all working people for further successes in the construction of a developed socialist society.

RADIO, DAILIES COMMENT ON DEPTH OF POLISH CRISIS

PZPR Plenum 'Alarming'

LD112228 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Jun 81

[From the "Topics of the Day" program]

[Text] Here is a short comment on the debate at the 11th meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

It was really an alarming meeting by its content and purpose. The speeches three reflected the depth of the present Polish crisis. The reconstruction of the country, said the deputy defense minister, General Molczyk, is taking place under the terms of a sharp political struggle joined by more or less covered-up enemies of socialism who on this occasion signaled their own aims, or better said, the aims of their imperialist paymasters. That much from General Molczyk.

As far as counterrevolutionary forces and their intentions are concerned, it is clear that they are now openly striving to get power. They are taking measures to take it with the aim of disrupting socialism in Poland. Their internal power plans have also their foreign political aspect.

As the first secretary of the party's Katowice regional committee, Andrej Zabinski, put it, those who speak of the need to revise the provisions of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements in the hope to sever Poland from the socialist camp, (?would) be told that all such attempts are designed to break the balance of forces in the world. The posthumous children of extreme nationalism and anticommunism evidently do not understand that.

It is no accident that the activity of the enemies of socialism in Poland shows an (?obvious) tendency. They are evidently acting according to a prearranged plan; their tactic is also known.

They are striving, said General Sawczuk, to disorganize the administration, something they have already achieved, to paralyze the party, the security forces, as well as the armed forces, and the road to power is opened. (?I do not prophesy), all indications are that the next congress of the Polish United Workers' Party can open up the gates for realizing this scheme. General Sawczuk also drew attention to the increasing wave of anti-Sovietism. Anti-Sovietism, said the general, is one of the main means designed to weaken and after that break down the community of the socialist countries and the Warsaw Pact.

It is natural that all these [words indistinct] speeches also touched on questions how to overcome the present critical state of affairs, normalize the situation in the country, and particularly on the party's participation in this process.

It has been fully confirmed that there is no chance to reach agreement with a determined opponent, to reach compromise with a professed enemy of the socialist system, said Andrzej Zabinski.

Also stressed in the debate was the need to consistently struggle against social democratic tendencies inside the Polish United Workers' Party, against all attempts to disrupt the ideological, organizational, and action unity of the party. Critical words concerning the ineffective work of the party and its leadership together with the deepening of negative phenomena in Poland's political, economic and social life, and the increasing destructive activity of antisocialist forces, should become an inspiration for the coming days.

Katowice Forum 'Healthy Core'

AU111620 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Jun 81 p 7

[Article signed (TI) in the column, "What Is Being Discussed": "Urgent Questions"]

[Excerpt] Only something over a month is left until the opening of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Therefore, it is certainly more than urgent that all party members and all Poles to whom the cause of socialism is dear ponder with the greatest possible seriousness and responsibility the issues connected with developments in their country. For this reason, it certainly is no coincidence that the Katowice Party Forum--which in its declaration and four adopted resolutions presented an essentially exhaustive analysis of the current developments in the country, and from the Marxist-Leninist point of view has drawn the attention to the causes and roots of the present day grave difficulties and outlined the sole path to the way out of the political, social and economic problems--has attracted the immense attention of the Polish public, but also of the public of the other socialist countries. In the current political spectrum of the country, the Katowice Forum has actually become the antithesis of the forum of the so-called horizontal structures, established in the middle of last April, and which--proceeding from opportunist and revisionist positions--would like in these days, decisive for Poland's future, to grab the initiative regarding the preparation and determination of the ideological platform of the upcoming ninth extraordinary congress. In this connection, the voice of the communists of the Katowice Forum can, without doubt, be described as the voice of the party's healthy core, who have the fate of Poland, its socialist orientation and the further deepening of the Polish people's socialist accomplishments at heart. The Katowice Party Forum sees the way out of the current crisis situation in the party and society by restoring the PZPR's Marxist-Leninist principles, by restoring the unity of its ranks on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and by waging a systematic ideopolitical struggle against rightwing opportunism, revisionism and anti-Soviet forces.

Katowice Documents Reprinted

AU111412 [Editorial Report] Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 8 June 1981 on page 2 carries "At the Request of Our Readers" the "declaration" and the four "resolutions" ("On the Party"; "On the Practice of Blurring the True Features and Essence of Counterrevolution"; "On the PZPR's Internationalist Responsibility"; and "On the Mass Information Media") of the Kawowice Party Forum. The documents, totalling 2,400 words, are reprinted from the 28 May issue of the Polish youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

Supply Crisis

AU111750 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 June on page 6 carries a 1,800-word article by Jan Hrobar entitled "Everyday Problems; From the Polish Notebook." The author opens the article by describing, on the basis of his own experience in restaurants, factory cafeterias and food stores, the "acute shortage of foodstuffs of all kinds" in Poland today. According to Hrobar, the range of products offered by Warsaw food stores is restricted to "vinegar, a few tea varieties, bread, and sometimes eggs and canned vegetables." The author cites a colleague from the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial staff as having confided to him that "even in the postwar years the situation in foodstuffs was not as bad as it is now." In addition, Hrobar goes on to say, there is a "shortage of cigarettes, matches, detergent and other goods of everyday use."

Hrobar then acquaints the readers with the rationing system introduced in Poland this spring, describing it as a "necessary provisional arrangement." He notes, however, that when he asked Poles whether the rations denoted on the coupons are guaranteed, "the answer varied." The system is, in his view, too "cumbersome" to work properly. Explaining the "drastic situation" of the market, Hrobar refers to Poland's "lack of raw materials and foreign currency, which not only forces enterprises to halt production and deepens the crisis on the market, but poses a danger that people will not only be without foodstuffs but also without jobs." According to Hrobar, "the problem of unemployment is assuming more and more realistic form."

Hrobar attributes the problems also to the shortage of coal (caused, in his view, by the transition to the 5-day work week) preventing enterprises from running at full speed. To illustrate this point, Hrobar cites statistical data on Poland's declining industrial production.

Commenting on the shortage of foodstuffs, Hrobar says, "There is nothing more naive and shameless than accusing socialism of being unable to feed the nation. After all, Poland is not being fed by socialist agriculture--cooperatives till only about 10 percent of the soil--but by the private sector, which is to blame for the supply crisis. Such are the plain facts." He also disagrees with the explanation that the supply crisis was caused solely by last year's bad harvest, saying that Polish farmers "withheld large quantities of potatoes to speculate with them." This has shown "the greed and destructiveness of the private [land] owners," Hrobar adds. The situation in milk supplies is similar, Hrobar goes on to say. He dismisses Warsaw press reports attributing the milk "deficit" only to a lack of bottles and transportation problems, saying that the "quantity of milk produced in Poland would sufficiently cover demand, were it not for the inefficiency of small-scale agricultural production and the egotism arising from private ownership." He deplores that "the generosity and humaneness of Polish society's attitude toward the farmer element [rolnicky zivel] documented by free medical care, free education and other social benefits, does not meet an adequate response on the farmer's side." That only confirms, according to Hrobar, that "even under socialism a private owner does not lose his egotism."

Summing up his experience in Poland, Hrobar says: "There is no doubt that the Polish people are going through a difficult time. "It was instructive to hear the views of the working people--their indignation and bitterness but also their firm determination revealing common sense and a class-based attitude. I met communists and workers who viewed the supply crisis with political prudence, regarding it as an integral part of the struggle taking place in the whole society. They realized that the difficulties of an objective nature are being taken advantage of by the class enemies, who set out on the path of counterrevolution: The worse the economy, the better. Their aim is to impute responsibility to communists, against whom they are trying to incite the public, who are irritated by waiting in front of empty stores. "No rapid solution to the profound crisis seems to be at hand. Discussion revolves around the preparation of a 3-year program of economic renewal, which foresees an economic and a price reform.... However, no one doubts that much more than that has to be done to disentangle the intricate social situation."

ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQI REACTOR DENOUNCED

Government Condemnation

LD111836 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Government Statement on Israeli Air Raid"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 11 June (MTI)--The Hungarian news agency MTI has been officially authorized to publish the following: The government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic have been deeply shocked and indignated to learn about [words indistinct] raid against the capital of the Republic of Iraq. This unchecked action of terror against a sovereign state is a cynical and grave violation of international law. It gives particularly much food for thought that the terrorist offensive was carried out by Israel, a country which, for obvious reasons, refused to join the treaty on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, and that it was directed against the establishment serving peaceful purposes of a country which signed that treaty. The Israeli terrorist attack has made it clear to all which forces threaten in fact security in the Middle East and worldwide. The Hungarian Government and people, along with the world's peace-loving forces definitely condemn the aggression and challenge from the Israeli Government. They declare solidarity with the Republic of Iraq and its people, as well as with the Arab peoples standing opposed to Israel's aggressive policy.

Act of 'State Terrorism'

AU111213 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Jun 81 p 2

["(Palfi)" article: "Air Piracy of a 'Defensive Nature'"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Begin would like to include the upside-down logic referred to in the title among the norms of international law, for he has stated that he regards the Israeli bombing strike carried out against the Iraqi nuclear research center as a "purely defensive" operation. This operation, which bears every mark of air piracy, took place near Baghdad, some 1,000 kilometers from Israel's borders. Tel Aviv is trying to justify this grave infringement of international law, which is inexcusable, by claiming that the Iraqi atomic reactor under construction is producing materials suitable for making nuclear weapons. Is Iraq planning to make an atom bomb? In Washington, which was embarrassed by its Middle East protege's latest escapade, a State Department spokesman was obliged to admit: The United States has no evidence that Iraq has violated the stipulations of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, a treaty the country signed in 1968. It is not likely that the U.S. spokesman would risk such a statement with regard to Israel as well, because it is an open secret that everything necessary for producing some 20 atom bombs is at hand at Israel's Dimona Nuclear Center in the Negev Desert. It is also true, however, that Israel cannot be accused of a treaty violation, because, as the only country in the area, it has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Thus, the Arab countries have more to fear than Israel, which arrogantly claims for itself the right of a pre-emptive strike.

Israel's irresponsible act has been condemned throughout the world. Also Washington was obliged to dissociate itself from it, because, for one thing, the air strike was carried out with U.S.-made planes, although, under an agreement in force, Israel may use U.S. military equipment only for defense purposes. Although Washington denies that it had prior knowledge of the Israeli act, it will find it difficult to clear itself the suspicion of complicity, because, for some time, U.S. AWACS-type reconnaissance planes, with American personnel on board, have been regularly patrolling Saudi Arabia. The question is whether these planes, specially designed for the purpose, detected the nine Israeli fighter bombers and the transport plane that supplied them with fuel in the air which could only reach their Iraqi target from their base in the Sinai Peninsula and return there by violating Saudi Arabian and Jordanian air space?

And, if so, did they notify the Saudis competent in the matter?

The answers to the above questions are overdue, and so is the answer to the question: What does Washington, which is conducting a crusade against international terrorism, think of terrorism organized and implemented by a state? For that is what we, for our part, regard as terrorism and resolutely condemn.

U.S. Support of Raid

AU111050 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Istvan Kovacs article: "Bombs on Baghdad"]

[Text] The strike of U.S.-made Israeli bombers on an Iraqi nuclear reactor under construction in the vicinity of Baghdad has elicited consternation and indignation throughout the world. The reactor is being built under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which, in conformity with international legal norms, guarantees that it will be used for peaceful purposes.

Who was interested in destroying the almost completed reactor and for what reason? One must mention in the first place Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who is generally known for his adventurous policy and intends to employ aggression against Iraq to intimidate the forces opposing Israel in the Arab world and to foment the nationalism of Israeli electors. Just as with the threats against Lebanon and Syria and the deepening of the crisis, he would like to use the aggression in the service of his own political victory in the imminent elections. However, there is no doubt about the fact, either, that one person's or even one government's endeavor in that direction would be not nearly enough for the execution of such an adventurous act, one that endangers peace in the entire Middle East.

The reason the Begin leadership is capable of such open aggression is that it can absolutely rely on the United State's political and diplomatic support, as well as money and weapons. As statements by spokesmen and other U.S. news sources reveal, U.S. intelligence was aware of Israeli plans to attack the Baghdad nuclear reactor. is it conceivable that they failed to inform the political leadership? And let us add: The attack was carried out by the most modern U.S. bombers, which, because of the distance, were refueled in flight with the aid of fuel transport planes with identificacion markings that have not yet been clarified. The bombers flew over Saudi Arabian territory to approach their target, that is, they flew over Saudi Arabian airspace under the surveillance--allegedly, to defend the Arab countries --of U.S AWACS reconnaissance planes. Following their signal--we learn from reports--the Saudis were told that Jordanian planes had entered Saudi airspace.

Thus, Washington has taught the Saudis, with whom it has such close ties, and other countries in the area a serious lesson about the real objectives of the U.S. military presence and the rapid deployment force stationed in the area and U.S. policy manifest in the Camp David deal, objectives for which, not being choosy in its methods, it avails itself of its foremost Middle East ally, Israel.

In the wake of the international condemnation, Israel now offers the explanation that the nuclear reactor's product could also be used to "make an atom bomb against Israel." The question is properly asked in this connection: How would Tel Aviv and Washington react if the Iraqi Air Force attacked the Israeli nuclear center? It is a center where, as witnessed by the Western press, they have long been engaged with the production of atom bombs, while Israel--in contrast to Iraq--has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

There is no explanation for Israel's aggression against Iraq. According to international law, such acts are unjustifiable. And what follows from U.S. responsibility is: Washington's "settlement" policy is tantamount to playing with fire over a powderkeg.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION; REACTION CITED

PZPR Resolution

LD111930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Text" of the resolution of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum held 9-10 June]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee reaffirms its will to continue the socialist renewal launched at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum. This renewal is threatened by the mounting political, social and economic crisis, and the efforts to control the crisis have not yet brought positive results. The state of the national economy is continuously deteriorating and the political situation is becoming increasingly complicated, thus increasing threats of a counterrevolutionary nature to the existence of the socialist system in Poland. The destabilization of the state and national economy undermines the position of Poland as a credible partner in the international arena and affects its good name and standing in the community of socialist countries.

The Central Committee has acquainted itself with the assessment of the situation and has approved the directions of action contained in the Politburo report submitted at the plenum. All Polish communists and all Polish people must be aware of the historic responsibility which now rests on our state and nation. On the question of whether Poland will continue to be a strong socialist state will depend the security of Poland's borders, as well as the independence and sovereignty of Poland and the balance of power in Europe and in the world.

The PZPR states that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state making a material contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community and to the consolidation of peace and social progress. Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union constitute the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, guarantee the country's independence and security and create favorable conditions for the development of Poland. We will strengthen the joint action, both political and military, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. We will resolutely develop the mutually beneficial cooperation within the CEMA framework, aiming at the development of the socialist integration of the economy. We are still ready to act jointly with the states with different socioeconomic systems for the sake of the consolidation of peace and the development of international cooperation.

In recent months the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have frequently displayed their understanding of the program of reforms which we have launched, and have rendered us extensive assistance while also expressing their anxiety because of the mounting symptoms of anarchy and the growing attacks upon socialism. We are treating with trust these and other conclusions of the fraternal parties in matters concerning [words indistinct] of the international workers' movement, especially the defense of socialism. It is in this spirit, too, that the PZPR Central Committee has received a letter from the CPSU Central Committee which is frank and which reflects concern for the development of the situation in Poland and for the maintenance of the fundamental values of socialism in our country.

The PZPR Central Committee states the consensus of both parties in the assessment of the current situation in our country and expresses this fact in the present resolution. At the same time we confirm with full determination our party's will to act consistently in the interests of socialism.

The PZPR Central Committee has adopted political methods of resolving social conflicts as the party's general line of action. At its fifth plenary session the Central Committee adopted the stance in favor of new trade unions. This line removed the threat of a dangerous aggravation of the social conflict. The Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum began the process of renewal within the party and the democratization of public life as well as a reform of the national economy.

The policy of the party and government implementing the line of social accord and reforms is still being disturbed by forces hostile to socialism. They are waging political campaigns threatening the stabilization of the state, its security and sovereignty. These forces are aiming at intercepting authority and at the overturn of socialism.

The Central Committee recognizes as necessary the use of all indispensable means in order to put an end to these hostile actions.

The Central Committee states that the main guarantor of the implementation of the line of socialist renewal is to be found in the PZPR. The party's ideological unity and organizational cohesion, the activeness of all members and elements of the party provide the key to the overcoming of a profound social crisis.

The report-back and election campaign which is continuing in the party has proved that the overwhelming majority of members and candidate members of the PZPR wish to strengthen our party, its ideological and political unity, on the basis of Leninist, democratic norms of life within the party. At the same time there appear within the party tendencies toward breaking up unity, which aim against the party's Marxist-Leninist character and its organizational cohesion; attempts are being made at divisive action.

In this connection the PZPR Central Committee resolutely rejects the revisionist conceptions of the liquidation of the directing role of the party and the reduction of its leading function exclusively to the ideological and moral sphere, as well as the deprivation of the party of the instruments of political authority. This constitutes the main danger. At the same time the Central Committee emphasizes the need for overcoming conservative views and attitudes which hinder the reconstruction of the party's links with the masses. The Central Committee restates the duty of every member of the party, all organizations and elements of the party at all levels to observe, without fail, the PZPR statue. The cases of its infringement must be severely dealt with within the primary party organizations and also by the relevant echelons of the party control commissions.

The PZPR Central Committee states that the present voivodship party election conferences should be held in accordance with the provisional regulations covering the elections of PZPR authorities and delegates, adopted by the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. The Central Committee admits to the possibility of the election of first secretaries directly by party conferences.

The Central Committee states that the limitation of the passive right of election [the right to be elected] during the elections of party authorities and delegates is contrary to the PZPR statute and infringes on the democratic principles of interparty life.

The Central Committee decides that only those comrades will be recognized as delegates to the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress who have been elected in accordance with the principles adopted by the 10th Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Committee adopts a positive attitude toward the initiatives of primary party organizations concerning the cooperation and activation of various walks of life. It also states that those horizontal accords which do not observe the principles of democratic centralism and set up their own directing centers and norms of action, independent of the statute-based party organs, will be regarded as divisive action. Consequently the Central Committee appeals for such action to be abandoned. Party elements at all levels should support this attitude through its decisions defined in the party statute.

The Central Committee states that the attitude toward the resolution of the 11th Central Committee Plenum and the active participation in its implementation, on the part of every member and candidate for party membership, constitute the indispensable confirmation of PZPR membership.

The PZPR Central Committee calls on the Government of the Polish People's Republic and on all the organs of the state guarding the law to effect full-scale protection of the state, its institutions and representatives, and to counteract hostile propaganda, anarchy and arbitrary actions. For the purpose of protecting socialism and the rights of the citizens it is necessary to undertake decisive measures aimed at restoring law and public order as well as the normal work of enterprises and institutions. Administrative authorities, the Citizens' Militia and security service organs, as well as the organs of the administration of justice, should use every means available to fulfill their duties toward the state and toward the citizens. This is an indispensable condition of restoring law and order. In this respect the government's resolute action is required. The protection of the freedom and safety of citizens requires the observance of the law by the organs of the state authority, by public organizations and by every single citizen.

The Central Committee expresses its appreciation of executive personnel at all levels, the aktivs and the apparatus of the party who have selflessly become committed to the process of socialist renewal. While maintaining the stance of consistent action against those responsible for the past blunders and deviations as well as for the abuse of power, the Central Committee also recognizes as unacceptable the exertion of pressure on the directing staff and the spreading of calumnies against honest people.

The Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the party authorities and organizations as well as institutions of state authority to undertake an open and effective defense of executive personnel as well as help members of that personnel in the performance of their duties. We are adopting the stance to the effect that the personnel policy constitutes an essential element of the performance by the party of its directing role.

The press, radio and television have the duty of providing honest information for the nation, not only reflecting but also molding public opinion in accordance with interests of the nation and the state. The Central Committee calls upon all journalists, members of the party, to present in an honest manner the political line of the party. The Central Committee makes it incumbent upon journalists who are members of the party to make an assessment of their own work and to draw fair conclusions from the criticisms which have been leveled at mass information media during the plenary session of the Central Committee. The Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee to take urgently all the necessary political and organizational measures in order to make an assessment of the journalist personnel and to make personnel decisions which will ensure the implementation of the line of the party and socialist state by the press, radio and television.

An important ideological and propaganda task is consistent opposition to the manifestations of anti-Sovietism, the distortion of Poland's latest history, and the rehabilitation of bourgeois political concepts and nihilist attitude to People's Poland. The Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the Politburo, the Secretariat of the Central Committee and party elements at all levels to continue to inspire and control the action of the party and the state mass information media so that their activities should be in accordance with the line of the sixth plenum and vital interests of the party and the country.

The Central Committee addresses itself to the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL], the Central Committee of the Democratic Party [SD] and to public organizations belonging to the National Unity Front with a request that they launch similar necessary measures with regard to the activities of press centers controlled by them.

Today the exigencies to the party and of the country must dictate the everyday line of conduct of journalists who are party members. The Central Committee underlines the role and responsibility of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the Central Committee, the primary party organizations at editorial offices, the publishers of the party press, the executive of radio and television and the press control organs for action in accordance with the line of the sixth and subsequent Central Committee plenary sessions.

In recognizing the great importance of the trade union movement for the strengthening of socialism in our country, the Central Committee reaffirms the stand adopted at the eighth plenum. The PZPR Central Committee expects the entire trade union movement, as is already done by a number of trade unions, to perform the statute-based tasks of protecting the professional interests of the working people, of expressing their views and needs, and of taking an active part in creating the national income as well as participating in the process of socialist renewal in Poland. The party is interested in strengthening the workers' trend within Solidarity, based on the principles of the socialist system. The government and public law and order authorities, on the basis of the laws of the Polish People's Republic, should, without exception, bring to account all organizations and persons who conduct activities against the basic interests of the state and the nation, particularly those printing and disseminating publications and leaflets with anti-socialist content and encouraging the infringment of public law and order; those inspiring an anti-Soviet campaign aimed against Poland's most vital interests and alliances; those attacking executive personnel, state and party officials, and political parties; and those inciting disobedience of valid laws and decisions of state authorities.

The Central Committee states that strikes and protest actions aggravate the crisis, increase social tensions and undermine the real chances for social accord. Political strikes cannot be tolerated.

Comrade, members and candidate members of the PZPR. A battle is in progress for the fate of socialism and of the nation, for internal peace and for a peaceful way out of the crisis. A battle is in progress for the renewal and strengthening of the party--a party which has been molded by the struggle of generations of the working class and the best sons of the Polish nation; a party which led the Polish leftwing in the struggle against Hitler's invading forces and for the socialist form of our country; and a party whose policy has for 36 years effectively guaranteed for the Polish nation its peace and independence. Only 5 weeks remain before the extraordinary ninth congress of the party. The PZPR Central Committee, in the name of the paramount interests of our country, appeals for unity of ranks, for the maintenance of ideological and political unity of our party, for consistent implementation of the line of the socialist renewal, and also for offensive action against our enemies. The PZPR Central Committee is making an impassioned appeal to the working class and to the whole nation, to the allied political parties--ZSL and the SD--to the trade union movement, to youth organizations, to all the forces in the National Unity Front, for support for the party's line and for energetic action in the interests of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th plenum.

[Signed] PZPR Central Committee.

Strong Support for Resolution

LD120932 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Polish papers today give prominence to the outcome of the 11th PUWP Central Committee's plenary meeting.

On the front pages they carry the text of the resolution adopted by the plenum and print the text of PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania's closing address. Also, the papers continue to publish further utterances in the plenary debates, and those put on the record of the plenary meeting.

The papers extensively report on the strong support for the plenum's resolution expressed by Poland's political parties (the United Peasant Party and the Democaratic Party), various party links and other organizations in their numerous appeals, statements and resolutions.

FURTHER ON SPEECHES DELIVERED AT 11TH PZPR PLENUM

Comparison of Grabski Speech

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on 11th Central Committee Plenum, "under subhead "Further on Grabski Remarks," published in the 11th June 1981 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G11, are taken from Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish braodcast at 0430 GMT on 11 June. The announcer-read radio version is identical to the referent item with the following exceptions:

On page G11, first paragraph, line one make read: "[Text] During the discussion, which has yielded many valuable assessments and comments on our very difficult party and national situation, two significant motions were made: to hold a vote of confidence in the Politburo and to have Politburo members take a stand on the question of whether they are capable of coping with further work in the party leadership before the ninth congress. The grotesqueness of my speech lies in this: that more than 2 months ago I spoke to explain to you my hardline attitude, while today I am to explain my position and attitude toward a very important accusation of following a policy of concession and compromise, of opportunism. I want to stress..." (changing "Excerpt" to "Text", deleting introductory clause and supplying additional passage)

On page G12, second paragraph, last line, make read: "...independence and sovereignty? I spoke clearly on the lines of demarcation and the boundaries of these two concepts and goals at the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. Those statements, like the content of the ninth plenum, which was the correct path and line of political action of our party, (?not fully implemented), I still fully uphold."

On page G 12, fourth paragraph, line five, make read: "...with the students: the agreements in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne and Bydgoszcz. The decisions on..." (rephrasing)

On page G 12, fourth paragraph, last line, make read: "...outside the Politburo. We have spoken about the responsibility for the mass media. Despite my thrice-repeated proposal to recall Comrade Klasa as the one responsible for allowing the toleration--I will say more--for instigating attacks on the party and its activists, this issue has not been resolved to this day. Moreover, the Politburo has not taken any stand at all on two of the three cases I submitted." (supplying additional passage)

Barcikowski Speech

LD111254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0905 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on 10 June-read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, permit me to make a speech according to the earlier prepared text. I must justify the fact of taking the floor by saying this, that we are making historic decisions which will have an enormous significance. Some comrades, especially yesterday, but also Comrade Grabski today, used the phrase: I don't know; I didn't know. I cannot say that. I know that I knew, and for the very reason that I knew I share with conviction the theses of yesterday's report from Comrade Kania. (?Although) it was not difficult to predict [words indistinct] the political line outlined in the report, I think it to be the best one of those possible for the party and for Poland.

Notice, that despite what is sometimes said, this is not a line of capitulation, but exactly the opposite. This is a line of party struggle for its position in society, for a secure, socialist Poland. Comrades, this line is not one of capitulation and inactivity. Of course, we must gather strength to fight to get conditions for that line to be implemented and put into practice. The first and most important condition is the strength of our united party. I will return to that later. The second is extending into the broadest social circles, but first of all among the Polish intelligentsia, including journalists, an understanding of coresponsibility for our party, for the fate of the country and the nation.

I must say brutally: We must stop the empty gestures. With the (?contest) of fine words and gestures, (?with making a show of) [words indistinct] and courage, and with the showing of grudges, of revindication, of complaints and slander [word indistinct] responsibility and political realism. A passive attitude is not enough here. We must aim at actively supporting our party and people's state (?through) those influential social groups. And now I come to the third condition: the [words indistinct] of the enemies of socialism, people who are prepared to and are pushing Poland into the abyss of misfortune. This is the task and duty of not only our party, because the interests of our party are not the only thing at stake here, but the interests of the country and the whole nation. Let those who consciously or unconsciously play with the fact of the nation feel social disapproval. Let society separate the madmen from the realists and patriots. Are there not enough sensible people in Poland who could help get these dangerous processes under control? Is there anything more important today and would it justify the passive and often (?assenting) [word indistinct] of many honest people? Our party appealed in this spirit and should appeal today, more ardently than ever before, to all social forces motivated by the Polish raison d'etat. Among serious thinking people it will find that support, although it is still not broad enough. We must fight for that support.

I would like to return to party matters. Forgive me, comrades, but I have to take a critical stand on the discussion. I will express my stand in an extreme manner, but only in order to present the thought more clearly. In some speeches, marked by criticism, including criticism of the Politburo, I read what are almost complaints that the Politburo cannot order difficulties to disappear from our life. It is no secret to anyone that the party's strength is contributed to by the work of the Politburo but also by everything that the party does and (?is able to do) in these really difficult conditions. To judge how much the Politburo has helped the party, that is your affair. But I cannot accept the accusation that it has hampered the work.

The second issue is our attitude, the attitude of the Central Committee and the party to the government. Unfortunately, we know how great the limitations are in the work of the government. There is no one in this room who does not know that. Regarding limitations, above all, in the material sphere we know about the drop in extraction of domestic raw materials; about the profound drop in agricultural production; about the catastrophic state of the balance of payments; about the disordered state of the market (?brought about) by not just wages but the outright outpouring of money. On the other hand, when we speak at Central Committee sessions, we leave that knowledge on a chair and, free of it, we speak from the dais and demand that the government solve the, as is lightly said, problems.

This is an act of course, of great deception to the working people and I understand it perfectly. However, it also expresses our unjustified belief that the premier and one minister or another can solve these problems whereas in reality nobody in Poland today is thinking about the need to support the government by hard working activity. In our party not a great deal is thought about that. It is not a complaint, it is a statement of fact.

Do we not stop to think that in a short period the second successive government is being worn out, for we, in this room, have almost buried it already? The government's mistakes can and should be spoken of, but are they the only reason for the situation?

I cannot agree with this, and I will go further. I listen with sorrow and shame when voivodship committee secretaries speaking from the platform have complaints against the Politburo when the basic party organizations in their voivodship organizations elect delegates badly, infringe on the principles of the statute, the regulations and so forth and so on. If you, comrades, put the leading of party organizations by your organizations into the hands of the Politburo, then who will feel responsible for doing what we ourselves regard as right? You can transfer it to Kania and feel free to do so, but then one Kania for Poland will be enough if there is a strong attack [sentence as heard]. One would not even have to speak of this if it were not for the vital need to return, the quicker the better, to the appropriate responsibility at every level and to objectivity in our talks in the party and in society. We can enter this style, if we do not finally submit to the element in which we are swimming in today, and not only at large meetings but also in this room.

Today, comrades have proposed the need for changes in the Politburo, denying it confidence. The lack of confidence in previously elected party authorities is widespread. Everyone now knows how difficult it is to explain (?slanders), suspicions, acquiring a post and so on. One can explain it to party members, to works organizations but how am I to explain a lack of confidence of the members of the Central Committee? What kind of declaration of faith am I to make after all that I have said, written, done or tried to do in the party? For that reason too, comrades, I will not be making any declaration of faith. I feel on the other hand obliged to render my resignation from the post of Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. What can I add to that? I am not making any complaints against the members of the Politburo, that they have brought about such customs in the party, which have reigned at our meetings here. I heard such performances today--remember the ninth plenum and the panic in the hall at a report that was just slightly determined--and yet today we are courageous. I am not making complaints to Politburo members because we have all created this custom. We have all acquiesced to it. I would also like to congratulate Comrade Grabski on his unawareness. It is strange that the majority of matters about which he did not know had happened in the sector he was responsible for. If one is responsible, one also has the responsibility to know. Because if one does not know, it is hard to be responsible.

Fiszbach Address

LD120136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2205 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Speech by Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on 10 June--read by announcer]

[Text] The implementation of the line of agreement will decide our present and future. It must be understood by the authorities and the community that every step in the escalation of [words indistinct] and every delay in the implementation of what is possible cause fresh conflicts that will lead the state up a blind alley. It will be the beginning of a national tragedy.

It is in the interest of the opponents of our system to maintain the state of disquiet, but that is not the attitude of the community. The community is ready to take steps to end the crisis if only it receives the firm assurance that the situation in which we find ourselves will never be repeated. The deep socioeconomic crisis, which is such a heavy burden for our people, had occurred as a result of deviation from the basic principles of socialism. Our party has taken the responsibility for this situation, regardless [words indistinct] guilty its leadership, inefficient mechanisms, ignorance and shortsightedness, or other causes. The working class and all working people have been judging us exclusively on the basis of the tragic turn of public events in the country. This is understandable because the responsibility is always linked with the leadership, with the leading role, with the governing political force.

There is no alternative to the line of social accord: Departure from it would be a political error of incalculable results. The road to overcome the crisis is neither short nor easy, nor is it completely safe, nevertheless [words indistinct].

Over the past months we have shown sufficient consistency in restoring social calm and in overcoming economic recession. Many problems were only solved under social pressure due to being under illusory, baseless slogans of offensiveness or even fighting readiness. We fell into conflicts which could have been avoided from the very beginning. This created a chain reaction which required time and strength to overcome. It undermined trust, built with great effort, in the credibility of the authorities; it cast doubt on their ability to overcome difficulties.

Lack of resolution, halfhearted attempts to perform tasks, and efforts to reconcile opposing stands can be a form of tactics but do not create a strategy or a program. They create chaos, multiply internal contradictions and escalate tension.

In conjunction with the deep economic crisis, this can lead to the brink of an abyss, because it creates chances for those who see in the great movement of renewal an opportunity to realize their own political objectives which have nothing in common with socialism; for those who do not even hide the fact that the final result of their actions should be the take over of state authority. The party, its basic organization and numerous members still have sufficient strength and will to act, as has been confirmed by the precongress campaign and by its particular attention to the formation of a system of guarantees which will protect socialism from deformation. This is a sign of concern for its moral purity and social success.

Democratic centralism in the party, how it is understood and implemented, are at present closely linked with party unity. We will not be able to ensure unity even with the most [word indistinct] slogans; we can only do so by fully respecting the Leninist principle of discussion [words indistinct] and executive discipline. True discipline can be achieved only when a discussion is [word indistinct] and a decision is in accordance with the will of the majority. Otherwise we will face the tragic consequences of not implementing party resolutions.

Members of the party and the community expect from us, from the Central Committee, a considerable increase in successful activities. The letter from our Soviet comrades confirms what they expect from us with growing concern as our friends. In the internal and external contexts these expectations are justified. The letter should compel us to serious reflection. There are also questions demanding deeper discussion in [words indistinct]. Only when we answer basic questions asked by our party and the people will we be able to answer convincingly the concern expressed by our Soviet comrades.

In order to ensure that we will achieve the objective we must resolve that the political line of the party and the line of socialist renewal will remain unshaken so that they can be successfully implemented. Broad support of the party for the Central Committee, for the party leadership and for the state, including Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski, is essential. The great majority of people link their names with hope and with the guarantee of the continuation of the policy of social accord and socialist renewal.

The direction of the transformation process depends on the party. It must clearly define the borders which cannot be crossed. However, these are well known to the entire community and are also known to us here. We cannot be a nation of desperadoes, and the party must convince the society of this. It must also show that the process of socialist renewal and respect for ideological and political principles of socialism are clearly equal. If we do not wish the party to break up, we must unite around the party and state leadership and make use of their capacity to act, rather than give it our support and rather than question its ability and determination to overcome the situation. We must recognize that 1 month before the congress such a decision would be groundless.

I am against the motion to include replacement of the leadership on the agenda. Comrades, let us cast off personal prejudices and the tendency to extreme conclusions: Let us act, thinking of the party and the country. If we divide now, history will never forgive us.

General Molczyk Speech

LD111424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Speech by Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, member of the PZPR Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of training of the Polish Army, at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 10 June--read by announcer]

[Text] In reference to the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, I share the concern of its authors for the fate of socialism in Poland and, out of a sense of military duty, for the future of Poland as a free, independent state. I say these words with bitterness, for our party, at the most important moment for the working class, instead of standing at the forefront of the renewal and in a convincing way authenticating in the eyes of that class the sincerity of its intentions, has decided to regain trust on the principle of a loan. We must make the whole nation aware of the fact that the renewal in our country is being carried out in conditions of an acute political struggle against the party and people's authority in which the ranks of the worker leaders of the August protest have been joined by more or less camouflaged enemies of socialism who, exploiting the anger and strength of the working class, are carrying out their program, or, to be more precise, that of their imperialist supporters.

As a result of the incessant attacks, the pillars of authority are being washed away, especially in the case of the Citizens' Militia and the security services. If one sees that all this is happening to the accompaniment of the most indiscriminate attacks on our greatest ally, to whom the world is in debt to the greatest extent for the shattering of fascism and for 37 years of peace on our continent, to whom the Polish nation owes its biological salvation and independent existence and from whom, through all the post-war generations, receives the most advantageous help in the building and development of Poland, then we have a picture of the political intentions of our opponents for whom every trick is a good one if it leads to a rupture between the Polish nation and its ideological and defense friends.

In party circles in the army, the following questions are being asked: In what direction are we going? Where will the constant compromises, concessions and retreating from position after position lead us? It is difficult to deny us the right to know the reasons which prompt such behaviour, and to understand the party's political line, its plan of operation and strategic goals. These questions are also a result of the all too frequent discrepancies between assurances and deeds; and we also feel the blatant weaknesses of the authorities, especially during clashes with the opponent.

So we have no argument which could mitigate the assessment of the party's situation and that of the state contained in the letter from our Soviet friends. This is what confirms my conviction that it is correct and accurate and that firm action must be quickly taken in defense of and to consolidate the people's authority and get the country out of the crisis.

Glowacki Address

LD121054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0437 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Speech by Zbigniew Glowacki, PZPR Central Committee candidate member, at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 9-11 June; exact date of speech not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] The specific situation means that today we must present our political stances and have the courage to make a cool analysis of the current situation as well as the courage to adopt even the most difficult and painful decisions.

The present state of affairs is critical. Poland's position on the international arena as well as its economic position have been shattered. We are witnessing anarchy in our economic system. The prestige of the party and of state authority have been squandered. The organs of security and public order have been paralyzed. The Sejm is being terrorized by Solidarity sending instructions to groups of deputies. A collapse of our political allies, the ZSL and the Democratic Party, has occurred. We have acquired a Balkanized and [word indistinct] youth and trade union movement. And certainly the worst achievement of the past few weeks is the militant anti-Sovietism.

In my opinion this was due to the lack of a Marxist analysis of the causes of the August crisis. The party took all the blame and we have exposed only our suggestive [sugestywne] errors, as if there had been no international conditioning and ideological and economic war. The organized character of the process and the leading nucleus which operated much earlier have not been noticed in the assessment of the nature of the August events.

This nucleus has been implementing its own political program through the masses. Our leadership has underesimated this nucleus and even now it does not fight against it with raised visor. Instead we are chasing mythical antisocialist forces. At the fifth plenum we voted for a kind of [word indistinct] capitulation. The sixth plenum undermined the party's credibility in the community. This was the plenum which sometimes resembled a competition on who can spit higher at a great shield inscribed "the party." The party's drama and the moral drama of masses of party members began since this plenum.

It seems to me that as a result of today's plenum we must reach a firm recommendation to dissolve all the groups which operate informally outside the statutory party structures and all formations which have emerged without the consent of the party echelons. The elections which took place contrary to the statute and election regulations must be declared invalid. The members of the central leadership must have the guaranteed right to be elected. The Politburo must have the right to suspend and dissolve party organizations and echelons which fail to observe the precepts of democratic centralism.

It is better not to pretend that one is directing the whole press, but to possess instruments which can be directed. That is why I suggest a clear division into an open press and a press consisting of party echelon organs.

Solidarity must declare officially that it renounces in practice, not just in theory, playing the role of a political party. They must condemn the anti-Soviet manifestations, and not merely state that they did not carry them out.

The plenum will also have to endorse today the right to unhindered trade union activity, but in line with the letter and spirit of their statutes, so that they should not feel threatened by the results of today's plenum. As regards the personnel proposal, it seems to me that in the present situation the decision to be or not to be must be made by the Politburo. This must become a problem of party courage and civic responsibility of every Politburo member vis-a-vis the nation and the party.

Romanik Speech

LD111430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2023 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Speech by Jerzy Romanik, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on 10 June--read by announcer]

[Text] Our party must beomce a force with a sense of its own worth. Today we have complaints against the Politburo. We criticize it. Of course this is right. This is the easiest thing to do. Our role, however, lies in something else. We, the Politburo, should inspire. We should encourage.

If things are not happening the way we would like, we should exert our firm influence on these matters. We are to a great extent responsible for all that has happened from the sixth plenum up to today. We are shooting at one goal, and concrete proposals from people who are capable of them are not in sight. We expect a program to be created by eleven or a dozen or so people only. To whom is it in fact to be directed? First of all, we have to learn party discipline and only then can we speak about any sort of program.

I do not want to say what a great hope our ninth extraordinary congress is. We must fully realize that from today we must begin to act to compile an attractive and, above all, convincing program which will mobilize not just party members themselves but our entire society.

Today we do not have such widely recognized authority, but we have other riches no less important. We have aware patriotic forces. We only have to know how to mobilize them and convince them of the correctness of our program which we want to outline at the ninth congress. Of course, we need an awareness that we are not a great power. Some people think that we dictate the conditions. The sooner our society and all of us realize what our real situation is, the sooner we will cease to be the pawns on the chessboard.

Proposals have also been made here regarding mining. I want to say unambiguously that in the mining industry mining problems will not be solved. [Words indistinct] to talk about this to this assembly, but, wanting to approach the problems of the mining industry, to the problem of free Saturdays, we must now solve the problem of food. I must honestly say that we are going to work hungry. We cannot exist on those modest ration-book allocations. You just have to come to Silesia to see what happens when something arrives in the shop. People cannot get what they should on those coupons, not to mention other basic commodities, which frankly speaking do not exist in Silesia at all.

We know that coal is a high-level problem and the problem of free Saturdays has to be solved immediately in some way. However, the mining industry needs comprehensive solutions. Food is of course a basic problem, but in the forefront here are organizational and technical problems. What is the point of talking about free Saturdays if we have difficulties with normal production in a 5-day week? There is a lack of basic tools as well as the materials for carrying out normal operations. These are issues which must be given a comprehensive solution.

OFFICIALS, ENTERPRISES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR KANIA

LD112338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the assessment of the progress and results of the 11th plenum was the subject of today's conference of first secretaries of urban, parish and urban-parish party committees held in Wloclawek Voivodship. The conference appraised positively and received with general approval the path of social accord represented by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Polish radio station at Bydgoszcz is receiving numerous Telex messages expressing support for Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. One such Telex message says, among other things: Members of the party organizations of the following enterprises: (Organika-zachem) in (?Tomasz), the Polish state railroads enterprise at (?Zemgla), Miastoprojektow [city of projects], the Bydgoszcz bureau of industrial construction projects, (?Mital) (?Fornet) and representatives of the Bydgoszcz precongress forum of the PZPR, astonished by the progress and the early debate at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, express their full approval for the progress of the second part of the plenum, and especially for the consistency with which Comrade Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Kasimierz Barcikowski, as well as Mieczyslaw Rakowski and others, defended the only correct line, that of the social accord, as well as the all-round renewal of political and economic life.

The timely and democratic progress of the party report-back and election campaign, together with the correctly prepared ninth extraordinary congress provides a guarantee of the renewal of the party. We are greatful to you, Comrade Kania, that you have not allowed yourself to be diverted from this path. You may rest assured that masses of party members will not only accompany you but also actively support you with their work and commitment because this is the only path uniting our party.

PRESIDIUM BACKS PZPR POLITBURO, RENEWAL

LD120944 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 12 Jun 81

["Statement of United Peasant Party CC Presidium"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun (PAP)--"The ZSL CC's Presidium confirms its will to take an active part in solving the existing crisis by dialogue and agreement. It decisively condemns and rejects all schemings to turn the process of renewal onto the track which is false and alien to Poland's national interests.

"By our own efforts we must save our independent national existence, socialist system, and preserve and consolidate the line of democratic renewal. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the PUWP and its cooperation with the United Peasant and the Democratic Parties on an equal footing.

"People's Poland can effectively secure her sovereign state existence remaining a strong socialist state in lasting alliance with the USSR and other socialist states.

"The ZSL CC's Presidium backs the PUWP CC Political Bureau and calls on the entire society to back it, to lend an active support to the government and to create a durable alliance of the forces of reason, considerateness and responsibility."

SD URGES FRONT AGAINST THREAT TO SOCIALIST GAINS

LD120948 Warsaw PAP in English 0846 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun (PAP)--Last night's meeting of the Presidium of the Democratic Party, (SD) CC said that the main aim of the party's activity is to implement democracy in socialist Poland. The SD, which came out for the implementation of the social agreement, calls on the government and the trade union movement to be guided by the supreme interests of the state and the nation in their actions, even when settling the most painful social issues.

An appeal of the Presidium of the SD CC to its members says that the SD invariably comes out for the durability of Poland's place in the socialist community, the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR and all socialist states based on partnership as a guarantee of Poland's independence, sovereignty and her strong position worldwide.

We studied the CPSU CC's letter to the PUWP CC with a great attention and deep political reflection.

With a sense of patriotic co-responsibility for the fate of the country and the nation we respond to the initiative of setting up a front of forces against a threat to socialist gains on the basis of national interests, democracy, freedom and sovereignty, put forth by the PUWP CC at its 11th plenary meeting.

KANIA, JABLONSKI MEET WITH ZSL, SD OFFICIALS

LD111723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] There was a meeting today of the joint action commission of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD.

On behalf of the PZPR, the meeting was attended by Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Kazimierz Barcikowski and Zdzislaw Kurowski; from the ZSL, Stefan Ignar, Stanislaw Dabrowski, Franciszek Hagert, Roman Malinowski and Boleslaw Struzek; from the SD, Edward Kowalczyk, Jan Fajecki and Marek Wieczorek.

Stanislaw Kania reported on the course and results of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and also on the measures being taken by the party to overcome the crisis in the country, to strengthen the state, to improve the operation of its cells and to consistently implement the process of socialist renewal.

Stefan Ignar and Edward Kowalczyk gave support to the 11th plenum decisions and reported on the actions taken by the allied parties toward Poland's sociopolitical and economic stabilization. There was also discussion of issues connected with tomorrow's Sejm session.

BIALYSTOK PZPR COMMITTEE ELECTS FIRST SECRETARY

LD111110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] A party voivodship report-back and election conference is in progress in Bialystok. The delegates are to elect new party officials for the Bialystok region and delegates to the ninth party congress and work out policy directions and adopt a program of action for the voivodship party organization in the new term. The former first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR committee Stefan Zawodzinski, read a report by the outgoing authorities. This was followed by a discussion. The delegates then nominated three candidates for the post of first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. In a secret ballot Stefan Zawodzinski was reelected first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship party committee.

KATOWICE PARTY FORUM SPECIFIES POSITIONS

AU101251 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Jun 81 p 3

[Second document by the Katowice Party Forum: "What Kind of Renewal Are We For and What Do We Oppose"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WE ARE FOR CONSISTENT RENEWAL OF SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE IN OUR COUNTRY, A RENEWAL FOR WHICH THE ROAD WAS PAVED BY THE WORKERS CLASS' ACTIONS IN THE SUMMER OF 1980. BECAUSE VARIOUS POLITICAL FORCES AND GROUPS ARE INTERPRETING THE SLOGAN OF "SOCIALIST RENEWAL" IN COMPLETELY DIFFERENT WAYS, WE FIND IT NECESSARY TO SPECIFY, ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM, WHAT RENEWAL WE MEAN.

What Kind of Renewal Are We For

1. We are for broad democratization of social life, for consistently eliminating distortions committed in the previous period and for implementing a program to build socialism in Poland.

2. We are for settling accounts, severely but fairly, and punishing those responsible for deviations from the ideological and moral principles of socialism, those guilty of abuses and breaking the law and principles of legality, irrespective of their party affiliation, functions performed and the nature of activity, as well as persons who theoretically substantiated the existing state of affairs and glorified it in the mass media.

3. We are for consistently and really implementing in practice the guiding role of the workers class manifested, in particular, in:

Consolidating the leading role of the PZPR and at the same time ensuring its workers, Marxist-Leninist features;

The workers' real participation in and influence on the work of state power organs, namely the Sejm and People's Councils, to whom state administration should be subordinated;

general workers' control over each sphere of social life;

the participation of the workers, as assessors in general courts at all levels, in the administration of justice;

the real, and not just showy [fasadowa], workers' self-government at the enterprise and in the establishment;

consolidating self-government and independence of action in trade unions and their participation in enterprise management.

4. We are for a just division of national income in accordance with the criteria of the quantity and quality of labor. Labor should become the real and basic determinant of man's value and position in society.

5. We are for fixing a ceiling for basic wages and for restricting the chances to draw incomes from sources other than one's work. State control is to be restored over the scope and sources of incomes drawn by the citizens.

6. We are for shaping marketable production to meet the needs of an average laborer and his family, and not of a handful of persons with the highest incomes.

7. We are for the democratic and fair division of goods in short supply, but not on the principle of stiff prices, because under our conditions such prices give preference to persons who are the best off.

8. We are for increasing funds for the social security of persons with the lowest incomes, disabled persons and recipients of annuities. That is a duty of the socialist state, and not of charity institutions.

9. We are for close public control over housing resources, for eliminating profiteering in apartments and cases of possessing more than one apartment.

10. We are for changing the binding law if it sanctions social injustice and contradicts the principles of living together.

11. We are for the equal access of all working people to the achievements of national culture, education and science. Activity in those spheres must not be subordinated to the principle of profit. We are for creating actual conditions equalizing the chances of workers' and peasants' children in access to higher schools.

12. We are for a party and state policy taking into account the interests and needs of the younger generation. We want young people to have ensured prospects to live and to work in peace.

13. We are for the class treatment of socialist democracy as a democracy for the workers class and the working people, a democracy offering them real influence on shaping socialism in our country.

14. We are for tightening economic, political and cultural links with the fraternal socialist countries, for strengthening the alliance with the USSR and the entire socialist community as the basic guarantee for Poland's sovereignty and independence, a guarantee for each Pole's bread and work.

What Do We Oppose

1. We are against manipulating the just protests of the workers class by the avowed adversaries of socialism and against the attempts to channel renewal to the track of undermining the bases of the socialist system in Poland.

2. We oppose groundless attacks against honest party members and figures, the unleashed campaign of slanders and accusations aimed at party aktivs.

3. We are against reversing legitimate court sentences passed for activities against the system and legal order in the Polish People's Republic.

4. We are against violating the principles of legality, against tolerating delinquency and common hooliganism, against making it more difficult for public order and justice administration organs to carry out their constitutional duties.

5. We oppose undermining the party's leading role in practice, because that paves the way for the enemies of socialism to seize power.

6. We oppose the removal of workers from party and trade union governing bodies.

7. We oppose political chameleons who frequently change their views to head a subsequent renewal and to evade responsibility for their past activity.

8. We oppose discriminating and restricting the freedom of voicing views from a Marxist-Leninist position.

9. We oppose the legally sanctioned exploitation of the working people by the small-scale capitalist sector, profiteers, and other persons seizing an undue part of the national income.

10. We oppose various forms of restoring private property in health services, education, consumer services and so forth, commonly sanctioned bribery, favoritism and bureaucratism, as well as other forms of dealing with public property as one's own.

11. We oppose social sponging, living at the expense of society and shunning the obligation to work.

12. We oppose practices making the Polish economy increasingly dependent on the capitalist division of labor, for in essence it leads to exploitation of Polish workers by bourgeois bankers and capitalists, as well as to restricting the political sovereignty of the Polish People's Republic.

13. We are against unleashing an anti-Soviet psychosis by means of leaflet and propaganda campaigns, against spreading slanders and attacks on the USSR and other socialist countries, against undermining Poland's international alliances.

[Signed] The Program Council of the Katowice Party Forum under the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee

Katowice, 3 June 1981

WALESA ADDRESSES ROLE OF SOLIDARITY, 'RADICALS'

End to Confrontation

LD112152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, arrived today at the Warsaw automobile factory at the invitation of the enterprise commission of NSZZ Solidarity. Here is a report by Andrzej Siwek.

At 1330, after Lech Walesa held talks with the board of the enterprise commission of NSZZ Solidarity, a meeting was held with the representatives of the entire workforce of the factory. Lech Walesa said, among other things:

[Begin recording] These 11 months have given very much, and at the same time very little. Hence, on my tour, which I myself proposed, I would like to find out whether the directions which I, and we, represent are proper; or perhaps we should take new bearings, perhaps turning or withdrawal in order to serve--as we have said from the beginning, to serve and only to serve.

Obviously there have been very difficult situations. I have in mind Bydgoszcz. You also know well that as soon as I returned from Geneva I put in my few cents so that the issue could end as it did for the moment. I would like to explain why I did it. I did it because I think that at the moment we were able to get one deputy premier and one militia major. [sentence as heard]

In such a case, even if there is change of government, premiers, ministers, and other things; at the time when the country's situation is what it is--at such a moment was it proper to risk our union and community while there were many unknown factors? I thought not, and I have put in my few cents and the issue was concluded as it was. Today, however, we must consider another problem: Are we going to continue to create a situation where our stake is in confrontation, or are we going to say to ourselves what we did at the beginning--that we are to serve, we are not for great politicizing, not for changing governments. Obviously we favor squaring accounts with criminals and others, but we will serve people in factories, in our regions and we will see to it that queues are shorter, that there is more food, and that we live better.

If so, then we should ponder today if we have really passed the test. Naturally, I think not. There was too much confrontation and too much interest in things that are not our affairs. We have left work enterprises, we have left other things, human things, from the need to do what we did. Hence, in our future actions we will take bearings on human affairs, on the affairs which directly interest us, and we will limit our involvement in great politics. [end recording]

Radicals Not To Decide Policy

LD120921 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun (PAP)--At a meeting with the crew of the passenger car factory FSO [Fabryka Samochodow Osbowych] here today, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa criticized the union's performance so far as for being geared too much to politics and too little to people's problems.

Said he: "We're not supposed to engage in big policy-making but to serve people. In factories and our regions we should act so as to make queues shorter, to secure more food, and let us all be better-off. And if so, we should now ask ourselves if we actually passed the test. And the answer is no, I'm afraid. There were too many moments of confrontation and too much interest in things that were none of our, that is the union's, business. We left factories and people's affairs aside: We were forced to do what we did, but today we should address ourselves to other problems. What we need in our future actions is more attention to people's affairs, that means matters of direct interests to us. And we are going to reduce big policy-making."

Speaking of the role of radicals within the Solidarity, Walesa said he is not against their being in the union but would not have them decide on the lines of the union's activities.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0500 GMT on 12 June adds the following in a report on the meeting:

["Speaking about radicals in Solidarity, Lech Walesa stated: I am not for the concept that radicals should not belong to our union. Of course they transform small issues into large ones. But they are indispensible and needed in order to point out these small errors, magnify them, to encourage, argue a little, and to watch a bit. However, I support the concept that it is not they who should decide the direction of action."]

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON KANIA SPEECH

AU111159 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report on exclusive interview with unidentified Solidarity spokesman in Warsaw--no date given]

[Text] Warsaw--The situation in Poland has become even more complicated: In a first reaction to party chief Kania's speech the Solidarity trade union threatened militant actions should Kania carry out his announced intention to take measures against "anti-socialist elements" and political trends within Solidarity.

At the same time the Solidarity leadership expressed understanding for the complicated situation of the party. In a talk with KRONEN-ZEITUNG, a Solidarity spokesman declared: "The speech was certainly meant less for us than for the Soviet leadership. Things are at present certainly not easy for the party, and we definitely do not want to increase the danger, although we are adhering firmly to our positions. We believe that at times it is better to stand still for a while, and thus our biggest task at present it to keep what we have achieved. We know very well what we can and what we cannot attain, but the current situation in Poland is not so much determined by Solidarity as by the situation in the party itself. And we remember that the events in Hungary and in the CSSR occurred because of what happened in the parties there."

And how will the Solidarity leadership react if the authorities now want to separate some so-called radicals from Solidarity and, for example, persons disseminating leaflets are detained in future?

"We will not tolerate that under any circumstances," is the resolute reply. "In such an event we will take resolute measures. Our policy has always been: 'Nothing must be done even to the smallest of our members.' This policy has given us our strength. This unity is our strength, even though we do have some rather dreadful quarrels among ourselves at times. We will not permit ourselves to be divided, which is an old dream of those people up there. Should the government succeeded in dividing us, it would be the beginning of our end. We will not permit that, nor will they succeed in doing it. We will not separate from the so-called dissidents, because it was from their struggle waged over years that Solidarity emerged. Moreover, we do not fear anything. The times are gone when conditions like those in the Soviet Union could be restored here, where you get 10 years in jail for distributing leaflets. Our path can no longer be stopped."

Not even by the Russians?

"To us the Russians constitute no danger, because they have already been here for 30 years. They are here, anyway. What could change? But that is not the biggest danger. The danger is that they put a Russian 'adviser' into every office, and that these 'advisers' then form a government of their own. However, we still believe that the Soviet leaders are thinking and carefully calculating people, and that they know very well that we would not welcome them with flowers."

TRANSPORT MINISTRY, RAIL WORKERS MEET, DISAGREE

LD112333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Talks have been held in (?Przemysl) between a ministerial commission of the Ministry of Transportation and the interdistrict consultative commission of railwaymen of NSZZ Solidarity which has been in session since yesterday. The topic of the talks was [words indistinct] of the Wroclaw agreements concluded last October. After many hours of stormy discussion, the talks were suspended. The reason was mainly the differences of opinion over the draft of a new pay system (?for railmen).

COURT UPHOLDS DECISION ON DISSIDENT RELEASE

NC121158 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun (AFP)--The Polish Supreme Court today upheld a Warsaw tribunal decision to release four leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) but ruled that they should remain under police surveillance, it was announced here.

The Warsaw court released the four, Leszek Moczulski, 50; Romuald Szeremietiew, 35; and Tadeusz Stanski, 32, all lawyers; and historian Tadeusz Jandziszak on June 5. They have been charged with activities against the "interests of socialist Poland."

DRAFT LAW SUBMITTED TO SEJM ON LEADER PENSIONS

LD101522 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jun (PAP)--Premier Jaruzelski has submitted to the Sejm draft laws on remuneration and pensions for people on prominent posts. The two generally censured decrees of 1972 will thus be repealed.

The decrees were censured first of all because they did not lay down the monies of remuneration for people on top posts, because after they were recalled from those posts, those people were eligible to remuneration for too long a time, and because they were unduly privileged as concerns pensions for themselves and their families.

The first draft law lays down rules for the remuneration of people holding top positions, starting from president of the Council of State, the premier, and the Sejm marshal, to deputy voivoda and deputy president of a city which is voivodship capital.

One of the drafts contains the principle of an open laying down of remuneration monies by way of legislation issued by the Sejm, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The draft amendments to the pensions law envisages that people on top state or political posts and members of their families will be granted pensions in accordance with the generally binding rules, with minor modifications, which the draft justifies with special character of work done. One of them is the proposal for those people to retire five years earlier than other employees (in the past they retired ten years earlier).

RUDOLF INTERVIEWED ON 1981 PLAN CORRECTIONS, COAL

AU101641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Ryszard Bilski interview with Minister Tadeusz Rudolf, first vice chairman of the Planning Commission: "The 1981 Plan--Crisis Correction"--place, date not given]

[Text] [Question] It is no secret that work is continuing to correct the national socioeconomic plan. It is being said that several alternatives have already been considered.

[Answer] Half way through last March, the Planning Commission began correcting the plan--almost immediately after the first 2 months of economic performance had been appraised when it became obvious that actual results greatly deviated from the planned targets.

Negative tendencies, primarily in industrial production, became even more acute in the following months. For example, last April it dropped 12.5 percent compared with last year.

[Question] It is obvious that the plan has to be corrected, but it seems that in this stormy and very difficult period more freedom should be allowed and the economy should be left to its own devices....

[Answer] In no case. Given the enormously increasing shortage of materials, energy and currencies, it was necessary to redistribute the much more modest materials and fiscal resources. It is necessary to use them in the sectors in which they are most indispensable from the social and economic viewpoint, and to decrease them in other sectors. The primary problem is the coal shortage.

Coal production below the planned targets makes the entire economy's development difficult. It not only creates difficulties in supplies for industry, farming and the population, but also intensifies difficulties in the balance of payments....

[Question] Is it not true that efforts are made to cover up other difficulties and errors of our economic policy by the shortage of coal?

[Answer] Comrade editor, you should answer this question yourself against the background of the following data: It is most probable that this year's coal production will drop to the 1974 level. But in the past 7 years, the population has increased by about 2 million, there are 1.8 million more apartments, the power stations' capacity has increased by 6,300 megawatts and the economy's fixed assets have increased by Z2.4 billion. As you can see, new areas have to be supplied with coal, and yet coal production has dropped considerably.

[Question] Do you already know how much coal will be produced this year?

[Answer] No, not exactly. Estimates are changing all the time, but it is a downward trend, unfortunately....

[Question] Then what does the correction involve?

[Answer] We are working on a number of plan alternatives at the same time. Each alternative is based on a different estimate of coal production. In addition, the various alternatives of the plan provide for alternative distributions of coal.

[Question] Do you plan to further restrict exports?

[Answer] Not really. Such restrictions would not be a good solution.

Various calculations show that restricting domestic coal consumption could be least harmful to the economy.

That is because cutting down coal exports, which is our main export, would result in decreased currency earnings even to an extent that would make it impossible for us to make initial payments when purchasing the various materials needed by the industry.

That means that restrictions on coal exports would result in much greater restrictions on domestic industrial production than restrictions on domestic coal consumption.

Greater restrictions on domestic industrial production would increase the danger of lower market supplies, exports and investments. We should also bear in mind that in such a case there would be less incentive to use energy and fuels more rationally.

[Question] Will the consumption of energy and coal be checked by such drastic methods as restricted supplies?

[Answer] Energy will be supplied primarily to the industries that produce raw materials, because such industries enable the processing industries to work. At the same time, we intend to take various measures to intensify thrifty consumption of coal in all spheres of our economy.

[Question] Comrade minister, do you think that we just pay lip service to thrift?

[Answer] No doubt, changes in prices are an urgent necessity which large sections of our society are looking forward to. However, changing wholesale prices is not enough; it is also necessary to change retail prices and to suitably compensate the population. Such changes should help increase one's interest in other fuels such as lignite and wood. I am convinced that price changes should begin with coal above all.

[Question] The advantage that could be obtained through rationalizing the consumption of fuels is still a thing of the future... but the economy needs coal for its industries and for export right now. Does the plan correction take account of that?

[Answer] Aside from the necessary organizational and technical measures in the mining industry to improve work organization, discipline, repairs and so on, we give priority to the material and technical supplies for the coal industry and to currency assistance to enable it to buy spare parts for mining installations.

Our mines can increase their manpower. The ban on recruiting labor for mines from outside Silesia has been abolished.

I think it could be said that the correction to the 1981 plan is "pro-coal" in character. On the one hand, it seeks to increase coal extraction and, on the other hand, to ensure through structural changes in the economy that coal is consumed thriftily.

As you can see, the corrected plan will in no case be a shrunken version of the present plan in force. It will be a structurally different plan.

[Question] What will the man in the street lose--aside from coal--as a result of the correction of the plan, and what will he gain? If he is not going to gain anything in the final reckoning, why all those efforts and measures?

[Answer] The draft corrected plan makes allowances for meeting the population's basic needs. It is true that meeting those needs will be done on a slightly lower level than projected by the original 1981 plan--because of the slump in production and the national income. That is why the corrected plan regards food, medicine, personal toiletries and children's clothes as the first priorities.

The correction applies to the 1981 plan--actually to the second half of this year--but I hope that some of the correction's elements--such as the mechanisms that encourage thrift or the structural changes--will become permanent features of our economic practice.

[Question] Comrade minister, what is the greatest danger to the targets of the present or the corrected plan?

[Answer] The high rate of increases in the population's cash incomes--increases that are not backed by increased productivity. For example, between last January and April that increase was twice as high as last year. And production has dropped in the bargain.

[Question] This question is on behalf of many citizens racked by uncertainty and fear: Will the planning commission be able to cope with the present and future--qualitatively new--requirements and needs of the economy?

[Answer] The present correction of the plan is a task of unprecedented difficulty and, at the same time, a test of the ability of many persons. That is because today our task is not, as in the past, to draw up plans for socioeconomic growth, but plans for economic stabilization and for halting slump trends. On the one hand, we are confronted with enormous shortages of everything and with the instability of economic phenomena and, on the other hand, with the people's natural expectations that the present economic situation, especially the market situation, will improve.

I think that the planning commission's working team, which in the past found it most difficult to enforce its many correct proposals or failed to enforce them, is no longer faced with such obstacles. I think that it was a serious error for the planning commission to busy itself to a great extent with the day-to-day running of the economy. It was unnecessary for us to do the job of the ministries in some cases.

We are drawing the necessary conclusions from those and other errors.

However, I wish to stress that the draft corrected plan for 1981 also represents a document that is a social contract in character. If we fail to implement this plan in an honest and disciplined manner, we will inevitably have to face another correction, which may involve a further slump in the national income and all the consequences thereof.

GASOLINE HOARDING IS LEADING TO SHORTAGES

LD101912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] There is no excuse for what is going on at gas stations and it looks very much like panic, stated the director of the Petroleum Industry Center [CPN] (Marian Bartosiewicz) in a report issued for PAP.

It was possible to avert the expected shortages thanks to extra deliveries of 10,000 tons of yellow [brand] gas from Gdansk and Plock and accelerating deliveries from the Soviet Union which were planned for this year. The size of gas purchases indicated that hoarding is taking place. With such level of gas purchasing the CPN will not be able to catch up with deliveries. This will give the impression of a gas shortage and will intensify the panic. Thus we can only harm ourselves, on a scale which will paralyze us. In Warsaw, at the suggestion of taxi drivers, a gas station was especially set up for the use of taxi drivers only [words indistinct].

PAP REPORTS CIGARETTE RATIONING IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD101720 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jun (PAP)--The Bydgoszcz Voivodship has been the first in Poland to introduce cigarette rationing, having duly consulted the issue with crews of big factories.

Thus tobacco coupons will be distributed among adults in the voivodship, by way of an experiment, for four months starting July 1.

It is an acute shortage of cigarettes that is responsible for the rationing of yet another sort of goods. The coupons will entitle Bydgoszcz Voivodship residents to buy 7-10 cigarettes daily.

Meanwhile, two small municipalities in Poland, Wschowa and Debica, have introduced a complete or partial ban on sales of vodka for one month.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH INTERVIEWS GRUNWALD CHAIRMAN

AU111231 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 5-7 Jun 81 p 4

[Bogdan Mozdzynski interview with movie director Bogdan Poreba, chairman of the Grunwald Patriotic Federation: "We Have Nothing To Hide"--place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why are you isolated from the movie community?

[Answer] It is a price I have paid for my attitude and view, but I have friends in that community. They trusted me and I won the election to the executive committee of our basic party organization, but in the elections of the heads of movie teams I failed by a few votes to poll 50 percent of the community....

[Question] However, that 50 percent does not call the tune in our cinematography.... Will you try to compensate for that isolation by engaging in nonartistic activities as attested to by the fact that you have become the chairman of the Grunwald Patriotic Federation?

[Answer] I became a political person as soon as I joined the party, but I have always been political subconsciously. I was political when they disbanded the Scout Union, of which I was a member, and I was political in the fifties when, having graduated from a movie academy, I was to begin my work in the movie industry dominated by Aleksander Ford and his Camarilla--that is, in the period when it was impossible to manifest our national identity. After that I went through the instructive political school of 6 years of unemployment in People's Poland, precisely after I had completed the movie "Long Is the Road," which is still the only movie about the Polish formations fighting in the West. When I decided to join the party, my application form went astray three times. Since that time I value my party card highly. I do not conceal that I relate whatever is politics to the experiences of my own life. Aside from the war, which I experienced as a child, the fifties made the greatest impression on me. And that is why almost all my activities are prompted by the fear that those fifties may return.

[Question] People received with reserve and suspicion the establishment of the organization you lead. Mistrust has been aroused by the purpose and political profile of Grunwald. They call you "The Red Endecja...." [Endecja is acronym for N.D.--National Democracy, a prewar political party]

[Answer] "The Red Endecja" sounds like "wet fire" or "icy flame...." I have heard various epithets about us, but the issue is quite simple. We do not agree with simplifications of history, especially when they could be used for certain manipulations. I think that today when new political solutions are being devised in our country, a simplified and emotional interpretation of the events of March 1968 is an error because it was a time when politically prominent people were called to answer for their actions. The thing is that those people belonged to the Stalinist period. Regarding March 1968 as just one sheer error is tantamount to approving the fifties.

That is why we organized the rally at Koszykowa Street in order to revive the memory of the people who had been murdered in the building of the former Ministry of Public Security and in other similar buildings. It is a fact that after that rally we found burning candles near the building in question.... However, someone was enormously interested in making that rally into the greatest sensation and to raise a hue and cry about supposed intolerance in Poland. But the harbingers of that intolerance appeared even earlier. POLITYKA carried a letter that mentioned it outright. I think that we should not be blackmailed by the specter of the emotion that would be raised by discussing anything about the fifties, because we will never reach the truth in such a way.

[Question] KURIER POLSKI published a letter from several scores of former Home Army soldiers who protested your rally. They wrote among other things that they were scandalized by "manifestations of demagogical anti-Semitism demonstrated at the rally" and that they regarded it as "inadmissible to foment racial hatred...for the purpose of expediency of political struggle."

[Answer] It was not a rally or demonstration. It was a roll call of the dead. For the first time in 26 years those who were killed in the fifties were mentioned in public and were paid homage to. Can you imagine that we could organize such a roll call before?

Were any of the 86 persons who signed that letter present at that roll call? Do any of them know the speeches made there? If someone comes to you, a normal Pole, and says: "Listen, they are holding an anti-Semitic gathering," then you will sign a protest against it because you are against, are you not, such gatherings? As are all of us. We were not allowed to publish in ZYCIE WARSZAWY a statement that we condemn every kind of nationalism, including Polish nationalism. But I see no reason either why we should make an exception for any nationalism.

Before you condemn, you should get to know the issue. Except for me, the roll call in question was attended exclusively by the people who had been condemned to death or to long-term imprisonment. Among other people it was attended by Col Walter Janko (commander of the Silesian District of the Home Army, who was condemned to death twice and was twice reprieved), by Tadeusz Bednarczyk (responsible for contacts with the ghetto on behalf of the Home Army) and Kazimierz Studentowicz (a prominent Catholic leader). They spoke at the roll call and had the moral right to speak about the wrongs they had been subjected to.

There are people who are bent on raising a hullabaloo in connection with our roll call and about us, which is a funny thing because there is no soil in Poland that could nourish anti-Semitism. Before the war we had 3.5 million Jews, and we had no such problem, but today attempts are being made to create it. That is merely a smokescreen for someone's political aims. You can speak on everything, but not on Polish-Jewish relations and on our coexistence in the same country. But perhaps that should be done for the good of the cause and for better understanding?

The "open letter," which was published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY and which referred to our roll call as allegedly anti-Semitic, was signed by intellectuals, journalists and many prominent people of the fifties--people such as Gen Janusz Zarzycki, Frey-Bielecki, Jerzy Morawski, Jerzy Albrecht, Wladyslaw Matwin....

[Question] Solidarity also protested the demonstration in question and Grunwald's spreading anti-Semitic propaganda. The protest was formulated in the statement issued by Solidarity in Masovia region.

[Answer] One of the professors in the military institute of history wrote not long ago in SZTANDAR MLODYCH that it is in principle impossible to discuss the issue of the fifties, because he who does it is at once accused of anti-Semitism. Solidarity wants the truth about the fifties to be published, except for the truth about the origins of the people responsible for the crimes in those years. This is taboo. We do not place exclusive responsibility on people of Jewish origin. We have paid attention to the chief persons of that period and of the Public Security Department. We have spoken of Berman because he was personally responsible for that department. Not so long ago I read in POLITYKA about that "sympathetic" old man. Bierut is dead, and we do not mention Radkiewicz because he is out of public life. As you see, we are not bent on squaring accounts. What we want to see is that the situation that is Poland's main chance--glory to Solidarity for it--is not exploited by political hawks as an opportunity to return. And we are entitled to talk about it, and no one will muzzle us....

[Question] They say that the Grunwald Patriotic Federation resorts to rightwing-nationalistic tendencies in our history.

[Answer] "Rightwing nationalist"--this sounds like a compliment in view of the Polish experience of rightwing-nationalistic deviation. If anyone wants to call me that, yes, please. The truth is that we resort to two traditions: the Slavs' common victory at Grunwald and a repeat of this Grunwald in Berlin where a Polish banner was hoisted in 1945. Our organization was set up on the initiative of the youngest participants in the struggle against Hitlerism. After the war they were active in the Reserve Officers' Club, which was disbanded by Zambrowski and Zarzycki, among other people. Later on they joined the club of friends of the First Polish Army, of which Zygmunt Berling was a patron. It is these people who have adopted the name of Grunwald for the new organization. Many people want to join us. I think that we will soon convince our nation that the emotions roused on our account have been roused artificially, in order to have one more pretext for dividing the Poles.

Briefly: We resort to the national traditions linked to a leftwing approach to our country. And the struggle for traditions and for an atmosphere for history, as Prof Wlodzimierz Kowalski says, can be waged either against or in keeping with Poland's political conditions.

[Question] Judging by the press reports, the Grunwald Patriotic Federation has been set up and grown at an incredible pace. It now numbers some 100,000 members. Why are you creating your organization in secret?

[Answer] Attacks have helped us greatly. People come to us and say: "If they attack and muzzle you then there must be something in it...."

[Question] How long has it taken to set up Grunwald?

[Answer] A few months, except that Grunwald's activities were virtually suspended as long as we were not registered. Between you and me: some people were afraid that we could be a political provocation and some thought that we all would be put under the key. We wanted to stick to the law and we waited for registration. Aside from that, how can an organization do its work without a premise, a secretary and a printing machine? In the meantime we counted our members. In 1957 the Reserve Officers' Club--the same group that set up Grunwald--needed just 2 weeks to attract almost 100,000 members. It is no problem if you have a program. A program attracts.

[Question] And what is it Grunwald wants to attract people with?

[Answer] We have nothing to be ashamed of. Among other things we organized the celebrations to mark the 85th birthday of Gen Zygmunt Berling and we took steps to have his memoirs published. On the anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising we placed wreaths at the monument to the Warsaw ghetto heroes. We were the first people who appealed to the premier to have General Sikorski's remains brought to Poland and to the mayor of Warsaw to have the Aleje Nowojerozolimskie renamed the Aleje Gen W. Sikorskiego. We have drawn up a report on the state of national culture.

[Question] No doubt you have named the enemies of our national culture in that report?

[Answer] We express in our report our opposition to the excesses of cosmopolitanism in our culture. It is high time to lay claims to the profundity of patriotic thought, without which there can be no worthy education and art. Our most important duty is to foster patriotic values.

[Question] Patriots have various names.

[Answer] We are not ashamed of our patriots.

[Question] The registration of Grunwald was accomplished without complications.

[Answer] We waited for it 2 and 1/2 months. Regulations provide for a time limit of 3 months.

[Question] Why do you have your headquarters at the Warszawa metallurgical plant?

[Answer] The Grunwald founding group was set up there last fall.

[Question] Do the workers from the Warszawa metallurgical plant who have joined Grunwald know what kind of organization it is?

[Answer] Certainly. After all, they discussed the statute that is now binding in its third version.

[Question] Does Grunwald have a publishing house of its own?

[Answer] Not yet. Thus far we have been publishing information bulletins.

[Question] Is not RZECZYWISTOSC [REALITY] your organ.

[Answer] No, it is not. It has been initiated by the Warszawa-80 Club, and now is a national periodical.

[Question] Do you not issue the mimeographed little periodical MARGINES [MARGIN]?

[Answer] So many leaflets are now being published by various groups--from the extreme rightwing to the extreme left... Because of its nature and activity prospects, Grunwald cannot participate in the publication of anonymous little periodicals such as MARGINES.

[Question] However, the tone of your publications resembles the rather fussy and aggressive tone of MARGINES. How do you explain that?

[Answer] We are not seasonal fruit. I have associated my name with that activity--those matters must be clean. We really do not have anything to conceal.

[Question] In the PZPR Central Committee Politburo there are controversies over Grunwald. One of its members says that your position is "correct," but another one regards you as a group of flippant persons.

[Answer] One of them knows more about us.

[Question] But which one?

[Answer] I do not know, but one is certain: he was more interested in us. The entire ruckus over us must play into someone's hands. If there are people willing to cultivate the patriotic traditions of the nation, to continue them--why should they not? Someone is afraid of Grunwald. Who? For us the dividing line runs like this: for Poland and against Poland, and not between a Pole and a Jew, not between a communist and a Catholic, a branch trade unionist and the Solidarity one.

[Question] It is a vague position arousing no confidence. What does it mean "for Poland"? For what sort of Poland? And with whom? And what does "against Poland" mean?

[Answer] We unite on the socialist and Polish ground. Throughout the 36 years of history the struggle has been raging between two interpretations of socialism in our country: the first of them refers both to the experiences of the Polish workers movement and to the traditions of our fighting for independence, while the second refers to Luxemburgism [apparently a reference to Rosa Luxemburg], and thus it proposes socialism without taking into account specific national features. That has been the chief problem of the 36 years: The unity of Polish patriotism with the struggle for socialism. That was the unity referred to in the program of the Polish Workers Party [PPR], "What Do We Fight For." Whenever we deviate from that path--and that we did frequently, both in the fifties and the seventies--we end in a crisis. If we examined the mechanisms detouring us from the Polish path to socialism, we could have avoided the mistakes and the threats. We could have avoided our divisions and fighting each other. At the same time it would have deprived the hairless [wyleniale] political wolves, who gladly appear in the disguise of Red Ridinghood, of their chance. Among other things, Grunwald intends to see through that disguise and to unmask it.

Under the specific political conditions, we are for renewal in social life, but a renewal that would not result in our country's destabilization and dismantling.

[Question] Who, in your opinion, is making our country unstable and dismantling it?

[Answer] Those forces within and without the party who want to draw antipeople political returns from our common misfortune.

[Question] It is known that each organizational group is being sponsored by specific politicians or political forces. Who sponsors you?

[Answer] It is that those political forces join specific groups. We are an organization whose formation has not been inspired by anybody and has not been and is not being sponsored by anybody.

[Question] Are you not afraid of becoming a political instrument in someone's hands?

[Answer] That depends on us. The federation's board broadly represents society, as well as a variety of positions. We are going to define our activity on the democratic principle. Certainly among us there is no one who places anything else before the country's future. And because we are in a situation in which we may win a great national chance, or also may pay a big price--we must make our choice. Anyhow, every social movement runs the risk of being used by some political faction.

[Question] In Grunwald are there persons belonging to Solidarity?

[Answer] Certainly. We are anxious to win Solidarity to our activity. The "Polonia Restituta" will shortly be shown at the Gdansk shipyard. I hope Lech Walesa will be there. And I think he will like the film--that is the way I feel about that man--because I honestly speak about Poland's independence and pay due to every politician who has contributed to that great cause.

[Question] Solidarity, hardly capable of scoffing at patriotism, is not eager to establish contacts with Grunwald. Rather it warns its members about such contacts.

[Answer] As I said, many Solidarity members belong to us. I hope we will be able to persuade the others by our activity.

[Question] As Grunwald, as you said, is not an anti-Semitic organization, why do you accuse Solidarity of yielding to Zionist influences? The statement by the Mazowsze Solidarity region, referred to above, clearly alleges that.

[Answer] It is Solidarity's business to what influences it yields. What may arouse concern is that fact that persons discredited politically make frequent use of the Solidarity signboard for their pronouncements, and that is sort of reviving political corpses--I hope corpses.

[Question] How do you figure you can reach Solidarity?

[Answer] I think time will show there are more things linking us with Solidarity than those dividing us.

NAZI CRIMES COMMISSION PROTESTS GRUNWALD INTENTIONS

LD111644 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Referring to a meeting between Zdzislaw Kuziolkiewicz, national secretary of the Grunwald organizing committee, and students, scientific workers and inhabitants of Krakow, the main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland has issued a statement to the Polish agency [as heard] in which it says that the Grunwald committee intends to establish a national memorial institute.

The statement recalls the activities of the eminent Polish historian Dr Stanislaw Ploski who headed the historical bureau of the Home Army during the war and who, in 1945, founded the national memorial institute. The institute researches issues pertaining to the martyrdom of the Polish nation, the crime of Nazi genocide, in particular against Poles and Polish Jews, against Polish citizens of other nationalities and against citizens of 30 countries who were murdered by Nazi Germany on Polish soil.

The main commission, which regards itself as the continuator of the institute's traditions, strongly protests the suggestion to introduce nationalistic divisions among the victims of Nazi genocide, and protests the establishment by the Grunwald association of a national memorial institute with entirely different objectives and tasks to those historically attributed to the institute and which are currently being implemented by the commission.

SITUATION AROUSING 'LESS SYMPATHY' IN WASHINGTON

LD110815 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Our country's situation is once again being discussed in Washington. It is the subject of press [words indistinct] and heavy reportage in the mass media. But one gets the impression that the subject of Poland has clearly lost some of its attraction and taste of sensation. Both public opinion and the administration are tiring of the subject and in a certain sense are becoming impatient with it. One gets the impression that the Polish problem is arousing less interest in Washington than it once did and also less sympathy. One can quite clearly hear people voicing impatience with the Polish tensions. There is talk of a Polish romanticism and of a lack of realism and contact with reality in our country. But it is characteristic that all press reports emphasize the positive role of the moderate forces in our country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK

LD111632 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun (PAP)--"The bombing of the nuclear centre near Baghdad by Israeli planes is an unparalleled act of terrorism and international piracy," says a statement of the Polish Foreign Ministry.

"This is a new act of open aggression which cannot be justified by anything. This act eloquently testifies to the fact that Israeli authorities did not depart even for a moment from their arrogant policy of diktat towards Arab countires pursued for many years. The adventurist policy of Israeli authorities has been for many years preventing the bringing of a durable and just solution to the Middle East conflict, a solution also in keeping with vital interests of the Israeli nation itself."

"The arguments of Israeli authorities about the alleged threat to Israel's security are groundless."

"The Polish public opinion, Polish society and the Polish Government indignantly condemn this overt act of aggression, being a violation of all norms of international law, and hold the Israeli authorities and forces backing and helping them pursue this aggressive policy totally responsible for its consequences," the statement concluded.

BRIEFS

NEW SOLIDARITY REGION--During a general assembly of NSZZ Solidarity delegates in Ostrow Wielkopolski, an independent Kalisz region of the union was set up. It will cover the administrative area of the Kalisz Voivodship. Preparations are underway for a regional congress, which is planned for the second half of June. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU, KREISKY DISCUSS POLAND, MIDEAST

AU111056 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Interview with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 10 June 1981 in Vienna--recorded, Ceausescu answers in Romanian fading into German translation]

[Text] [Question] President Ceausescu, how do you assess the present developments in Poland?

[Ceausescu] I believe that it is a question which primarily concerns the Poles. It is up to the Polish Government, the Polish party and the Polish workers to solve all problems in a way guaranteeing the socialist development and maintaining Poland's important role in Europe and in international life.

[Question] President Ceausescu, yours is the one socialist country which even at the time of the Middle East crisis maintained diplomatic relations with Israel. What do you say now about this latest Israeli raid on Baghdad?

[Ceausescu] These military actions, these bomb raids on the nuclear center constitute a very serious, grave act, in fact a military aggression, which cannot be accepted in any way. We have resolutely condemned it. The path toward solving the Middle East problems is the path of negotiations, of solving the Palestinian problem including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

[Question directed to Chancellor Kreisky] Surely, you have also discussed humanitarian questions in your talk--family reunification and similar things?

[Kreisky] In the past, even before President Ceausescu's visit, a large number of humanitarian cases have been brought to a positive conclusion. And at yesterday's talks our president has submitted to President Ceausescu some more specific cases, but on the whole we have in this field a far-reaching cooperation between our two countries.

Reportage on Further Talks

AU111133 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--The 2-hour talk between Romanian head of state Ceausescu and Chancellor Kreisky on Wednesday centered on international issues. In the discussion differences in evaluating the events in Poland became evident. In evaluating the situation in the Middle East there was, however, said Kreisky, "far-reaching unanimity." Detente and disarmament policy issues and relations with the countries of the Third World were also discussed during this exchange of ideas.

As Kreisky said following the talk, he is "more concerned" about the most recent development in Poland than is Ceausescu. The Romanian head of state said that it is the task of the Polish Government, the party and the people to solve the problems and guarantee socialist development.

Kreisky stressed that good cooperation exists between Austria and Romania in detente matters and he said that in this field there is a "strong convergence of interests" between the two countries. From the Austrian side there is no objection to Bucharest as the venue for the next CSCE followup conference, Kreisky said.

Concerning humanitarian cases--above all cases of family reunification--Romania, according to Kreisky, is prepared for comprehensive cooperation. Even before the beginning of the state visit many cases were positively settled. Nevertheless, yesterday there was a demonstration of Romanian citizens in Vienna's first district who demanded that their relatives in Romania be allowed to leave the country.

Austrian Friendship Delegation

AU111059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0906 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jun (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, received on June 10 at Hotel Imperial, the official residence assigned to them for their official visit in Austria, a delegation of the "Austria-Romania" Association.

On behalf of the association's executives, of all its members, Victor Heller, deputy minister of education and art, member of the association's leadership, and Stephan Kukla, secretary-general, addressed to the Romanian head of state and to Elena Ceausescu a cordial welcome to Vienna. They expressed admiration for the achievements of the Romanian people in most varied domains of activity, for the policy promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the country's socio-economic development, for peace in the world, for understanding and fruitful collaboration among peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the activity of the society devoted to the development of the economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other kinds of collaboration, of the relations of friendship between the two countries. Referring to the steadily growing relations between Romania and Austria, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the Romanian and Austrian peoples must most closely collaborate on multiple planes, also for the settlement of the international issues, for detente and peace, to European peoples, to the small and medium-sized countries, to all states of the world. The only alternative is peace: Therefore, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted, Romania does her utmost in order to contribute, together with the other peoples, hence with the Austrian people, too, to ensuring the European security, to a policy of detente, full understanding and international collaboration.

The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Visit to Austrian Firm

AU111929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jun (AGERPRES)--The third day of the state visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu in Austria was mainly devoted to the acquaintance with achievements of the friendly country's industry, to the analysis, on the occasion, of fresh possibilities of economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

On June 11 in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the "J.M. Voith A.G." firm in St. Poelten.

On behalf of the firm's executive, Franz Solbermager, member of the steering committee, cordially welcomed President Ceausescu and President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Elena Ceausescu and Herma Kirchschlaeger. The hosts enlarged upon the tradition of the Romanian-Austrian relations, evoking aspects of the good collaboration of their firm with Romanian enterprises, and mentioning in that respect that they were interested in furthering that mutually advantageous collaboration.

The mayor of St. Poelten, who attended the arrival of the Romanian head of state at "Voith", expressed the confidence that President Nicolae Ceausescu's fresh visit in Austria would help a better acquaintance and greater rapprochement between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was offered, as memento of his visit at "Voith", a plaquette bearing the graphic mark of the firm and the Romanian head of state's name engraved on it, as well as the date of his and Elena Ceausescu's presence in the midst of the firm's staff.

Stressing the good collaboration existing long since between the "Voith" and the Romanian machine-building enterprises, President Nicolae Ceausescu insisted on the need for continuing this collaboration in mutually advantageous conditions, chiefly using the experience amassed by Romanians and Austrians alike in the manufacturing of certain equipment, like that for the production of paper, and in the building of turbines.

Attends Vienna Opera

AU120907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0733 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Vienna, 12 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 11 in the evening, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, together with the federal president of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Mme Herma Kirchschlaeger, attended a festive performance with Mozart's "Die Zauberfloete". The performance, given at the State Opera, was a remarkable artistic event dedicated to the friendship extant between Romania and Austria, to the long-standing cultural relations between the two countries.

METALLURGICAL ACCORD DISCUSSED WITH POLAND

AU111333 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Following talks which took place in Bucharest it was agreed to expand the exchange of metallurgical products--ferrous and nonferrous--in 1981 and up to 1985 and to develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Romanian Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgy of the Polish People's Republic.

At the end of the talks, Stefan Constantinescu, deputy minister of metallurgical industry, and Jerzy Wozniak, first deputy minister of metallurgy of the Polish People's Republic, signed a cooperation protocol between the two ministries and the documents regarding expanding the government agreement on mutual deliveries of copper and aluminum.

PAK SONG-CHOL-LED DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU111821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES)--En route to some African countries where they are to pay an official visit, the Korean party and governmental delegation led by Pak Song-Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stopped over in Bucharest.

The guests were welcomed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the state council; Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Views were exchanged on questions of socialist construction in the two countries, and they evoked with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations that develop continuously on multiple planes, in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

A dinner was given for the guests.

SUNDIC FAVORS INTERNAL SOLUTION IN POLAND

LD111638 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary deals with the extraordinary PZPR Central Committee Plenum which ended yesterday. The plenum discussed the situation in the country and a letter from the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the Polish party leadership. Here is Milika Sundic:

The stormy 2-day debate at the extraordinary PZPR Central Committee Plenum session ended without changes in the party leadership and with the release of the letter from the CPSU Central Committee. No one taking part in the discussion cast any doubts on the justification of the criticisms made in the Soviet demarche nor, at least at the moment, have they been taken as obligations to be carried out without question.

Stanislaw Kania and the Politburo were given a vote of confidence, and by this one assumes the following: The date for holding the ninth extraordinary congress will not be changed; and the topics which are now being discussed throughout Poland-regardless of criticism by the so-called Katowice Forum and that sent to the Polish leadership by the CPSU Central Committee--remain the basis for preparation of the congress.

Only one member of the Politburo, Tadeusz Grabaski, demanded the departure of Stanislaw Kania, PZPR first secretary, while some other members of the PZPR Central Committee proposed changes in the party leadership. However, the Central Committee did not accept this, which can be considered as a negative reply by Polish communists to that part of the Moscow letter which asserts that Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski had not taken suitable measures to repulse counterrevolution in the country.

The decision to release the letter of the CPSU Central Committee is of far-reaching significance for the continued development of events in Poland, particularly on the course of preparations for the extraordinary party congress. Polish communists and the working class as a whole thereby gained a fuller insight into everything with which Polish society is confronted in the internal and international sphere, and also to what it might be confronted with in the future if it allows anyone else, even for a moment, to decide on the country's fate on their behalf. This right belongs exclusively to the Polish working class, communists and all progressive forces.

The PZPR Central Committee plenum opted for such a course and one must hope that it will persevere along it. It is of no less significance that Polish communists should not be hindered in this by anyone, the more so since Polish communists have not questioned any of its obligations to its own people, the socialist renewal and Poland's allies. What is most uncertain at the moment is whether Poland's allies in the Warsaw Pact, above all, the Soviet Union, will be satisfied with the course and outcome of the extraordinary PZPR Central Committee Plenum. There is also the question of whether internal critics--those who demanded a vote of confidence against Stanislaw Kania--will reconcile themselves to failure. Of course, much depends on how the trade unions will behave. The agreement reached before the Central Committee Plenum to postpone the strike can be judged as encouraging. However, replies to all these questions do not exist at the moment. One must believe that the Poles will be permitted to seek a way out for themselves and find solutions for all the problems with which they are confronted. It would not be good if someone else were to do this on their behalf.

DJILAS SKEPTICAL OF SOVIET MODERATION TOWARD POLAND

LD112324 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Jun (DPA)--On his 70th birthday, the former Yugoslav dissident and writer Milovan Djilas has expressed doubts about Moscow's readiness to adopt "a sensible, moderate attitude" toward Poland. In an interview with DIE WELT (Friday edition) Tito's former deputy predicted "mass resistance" in Poland if the USSR were to intervene by force--"with catastrophic consequences for the entire USSR and Eastern Europe."

Djilas called for a clearly and "visibly superior" West since only obvious strength could preserve peace. The leftwing of the German Social Democratic Party was lacking in "realism," the prominent dissident said. "Germany's strategic position is extremely vulnerable, not to say very bad. That is why Germany needs guarantees, especially from the United States." The interview was prereleased to DPA.

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD112338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jun (TANJUG)--The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, at a session held last night under the chairmanship of Veli Deva, discussed, as reported, some cadre issues of League of Communists municipal conferences in the province in the spirit of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking. The Presidium also adopted conclusions on ideopolitical tasks of the Kosovo League of Communists in eliminating various mistakes and abuses and in continuing to strengthen legality in society.

DOLANC VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION, KOSOVO

AU121010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] In tonight's television program held in connection with the coming third congress of self-managers, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the current political situation. According to him, the current political situation in our country is concentrated in two basic problems: first, the struggle for economic stabilization and, through this, the struggle for the further development of socialist self-managing relations. The economic situation is now very serious and delicate and for this reason the task of stabilizing the economy must be given a prominent place.

The second problem is the situation in Kosovo, which was assessed as an attempt at counter-revolution, a situation which has caused concern among all our peoples and nationalities and the entire country, and which must be solved resolutely and exhaustively every day, primarily by political means on the part of communists in Kosovo, in Serbia and the entire country.

This situation, as Dolanc said, is one of the most serious after the Cominform resolution in 1948. It has revealed a number of problems that exist in our society.

In addition to all this, we are now living in a complicated and delicate international situation, and this was discussed a few days ago at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. A statement was issued on this session which deals very exhaustively with our positions.

Stane Dolanc then recalled that past experience demonstrates that our peoples, our workers class and working people have always come out of such situations strengthened. It can be claimed that the readiness exists among the great majority that the current problems should be resolved and overcome, and that we should proceed along the road set by Comrade Tito, that we proceed in the direction of the further development of a democratic humane society based on the self-managing principles.

A large number of workers from Kragujevac working collectives participated in the discussion. Answering their questions, Stane Dolanc spoke particularly about the functioning of the delegate system, the development of self-management, the economic stabilization and the Kosovo events. Stane Dolanc said that the situation in Kosovo is still difficult although it is becoming increasingly stabilized. The League of Communists of Kosovo, the socialist alliance and the trade unions are now on the offensive. However, the situation will not be completely resolved quickly because nationalism has spread quite widely and, what is most tragic in this connection, some sections of the youth have been led astray by the greater Albanian nationalism. The situation in Kosovo has resulted among other things also from the fact that the sociopolitical structures separated themselves from the people and the workers class. This is also an instructive example showing where the separation of the political structures from the people and their encapsulation into a narrow technobureaucratic framework can lead. Dolanc also spoke on Albania's extensive hostile activity against our country.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY FOCUSES ON KOSOVO PROBLEMS

LD120754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG)--As a result of action by the Kosovo League of Communists, the Serbia League of Communists, and the LCY and the security forces, the counterrevolution in Kosovo was repulsed. A satisfactory level of public order and peace has been achieved; however, the security situation remains complex and hostile activity is still present. Both the socialist forces in Kosovo and the Albanian people in Kosovo will be able to finally and resolutely settle accounts with the exponents and organizers of the counterrevolution; the security services are ready to make their own full contribution in this struggle.

This, among other things, was said at today's session of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia by Viobran Stanojevic, republican secretary for internal affairs, concerning the security situation in relation to the events in Kosovo. The Sociopolitical Chamber, which met in expanded session after today's joint session of all the chambers of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, also heard a report by Milorad Mijovic, republican secretary for relations with foreign countries, on cooperation with Albania. A discussion on the above questions followed his report.

Replying to a question on whether we were informed in good time about the enemy's intentions, Stanojevic emphasized that the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs had not been informed either fully or in good time by the provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs on facts which might have warned of counterrevolutionary preparations. He illustrated this with several examples.

Stanojevic emphasized that the counterrevolution in Kosovo is a demonstration of the degree of danger in insularism and isolationism to any part of our community in such a sensitive area as security. When the security system deteriorates in any part of the country, or in any municipality or region, then the security of the SFRY as a whole is threatened. The security of Yugoslavia, and thereby of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, is united; no one has the right to weaken it, because the consequences are borne by the whole community.

Emphasizing that it is not sufficient merely to "coordinate" the work of the state security organs, Stanojevic pointed to the need for their unity in action. Joint assessments of the security situation and the measures which are set out jointly are binding on all security organs and services in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia provides a basis for more adequate and effective organization of these relations; however, some existing legal solutions are unsuitable and (?need to be) reexamined.

Stanojevic went on to emphasize that the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism encourages greater Serbian nationalism to raise its head in an attempt to blame the Albanian nationality for the events in Kosovo. All other enemies of the SFRY also try to use these events for their own aims--the Cominformists, the bureaucratic-dogmatic groupings, the fascist emigre organizations and so forth.

Noting that work on ensuring full equality, including legal and property security, for Serbia and all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo as well as in other parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia needs to be strengthened, Stanojevic emphasized that the organs of power must ensure that all working people and citizens have a peaceful and quiet life both at home and at work. In the past, the organs of power did not always act effectively or responsibly enough against individuals who, often by illegal actions, contributed to an unwanted and unsatisfactory movement of a number of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. In this way, an opportunity was offered to greater Serbian nationalism to appear in Kosovo in the role of alleged defender of Serbianism. As a result, everything must be done to put an end to such a phenomenon.

Motivated by a sincere desire to normalize relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Yugoslavia developed cooperation with Albania, just as it did with all other neighboring countries, on the well-known principles of respect for independence, national and territorial integrity, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation and non-interference in internal affairs. This was said at the session of the sociopolitical chamber of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia by Milorad Mijovic, republican secretary for relations with foreign countries.

Albania only carried out cooperation with Yugoslavia as a whole in the economic sphere. Because of the current Albanian leadership's obsession with the greater Albanian national ideal, cooperation in other spheres--in culture, sciences, education and information activity, sports and tourism--was carried out in only one direction by Albania, and, in content, it was manifestly ideological.

Cooperation in these spheres was limited exclusively to the region of Yugoslavia inhabited by the Albanian nationality, especially the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, but also to parts of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and of Montenegro. Organs and organizations in the republic actively participated in Yugoslav efforts to regionally and topically expand cultural cooperation with Albania to other republics and to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, but without results. This also relates to some other initiatives of this kind proposed to the Albanians by the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Mijovic emphasized that during the past 30 years, except for cooperation carried out by the SAP of Kosovo and for two or three sporadic activities, the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a republic was systematically avoided by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the sphere of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation.

Todor Slavinski recalled the difficulties of this assembly's work in adopting laws with provisions which apply to the whole territory of the republic because of waiting for agreement from the provinces. Because of this, this is the only republic without a law on national defense, a social plan and some other things. He also pointed to the unequal position of the delegates in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, to the detriment of those from Serbia proper, who do not even have the right to information from the provinces. Referring to the instance of textbooks having been imported from Albania, Slavinski judged that the importing of textbooks generally deserved discussion in the assembly and that part of the responsibility should also be borne by those republican organs from Serbia which lived under the illusion that such import could be positive. Speaking about emigration from Kosovo, Slavinski said that this is nothing new, for it has been whispered about as a taboo subject for years. Now this is being avenged. The problem of emigration is discussed more openly, but this requires joint action so that the actual situation and the true causes might be established. As regards information about events in Kosovo, Slavinski said that this had been at an unacceptably low level and he emphasized that everyone in the province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and federation must bear his own share of the responsibility for what happened in the province of Kosovo.

The Albanian leadership organizes and carries out propaganda (?and) terrorism aimed at Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia, said Vojislav Micovic, republican secretary for information, adding that the methods and vocabulary were well known from the cold war and the time of the Stalinist anti-Yugoslav propaganda hysteria.

This is propaganda which is waged on the well-known principle that the end justifies the means. In its blindness, Albanian propaganda is not choosy about its means nor its allies, and it is aimed above all at Kosovo and the parts of Macedonia and Montenegro in which members of the Albanian nationality live, Micovic went on.

A powerful propaganda mechanism has been built up. Radio Tirana, with three transmitters and 2,000 kwh [as received] is among the largest in Europe and is audible throughout the continent. In addition to programs in the Albanian language, this station transmits four hours of programs daily in Serbo-Croat. And in addition to Tirana, six other Albanian stations are heard in Kosovo. A year and half ago, a powerful television transmitter allowing Albanian television to cover 60 percent of the territory of Kosovo was set up near our border, at a height of 2,000 meters. Radio Tirana reaches and is heard in the southern Moravian region, where there are not even any Albanian-language public organs.

In addition to this, Micovic said, in Albania measures have been taken to isolate the public of that country from the truth and from any direct contact with the international public. All means are used to prevent above all else any listening to Radio Pristina and our other radio stations and the viewing of our television. However, Micovic said, we have not opposed this propaganda--which has taken place before our very eyes--with sufficient resoluteness and with adequate resources.

Speaking about the intensive exchange of journalists, Micovic presented the fact that last year alone more than 80 journalists and other workers from Pristina Radio and television visited Albania, and more than 90 journalists and other associates from Tirana Radio and television visited Kosovo, while journalists from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and other republics, without exception, did not approach Albanian territory.

Another omission of ours, in Micovic's view, is in our stand of not replying to Tirana's attacks. This stance arose out of our best intentions not to cause polemics and to patiently create a climate for normal relations. Therefore, we passed over all the attacks and insults and I would say that there was an element of underestimating Albanian propaganda and a mistaken assessment of its effect. The consequences of such a policy are well known to us. Micovic advocated that our attitude toward Albanian propaganda should be brought in line with our interests and the needs of the struggle against counter-revolutionary irredentism and Albanian nationalism. Emphasizing that we are still in the defensive position of waiting for articles from ZERI I POPULLIT and then replying to them, Micovic said that we have placed ourselves in a situation in which Albanian propaganda decides the topics and the themes, and that we must get out of this situation. This means that the essence of the theses and slogans and of what lies behind the aims and intentions of Albania must be unmasked in an organized, well argued and resolute way, both in our public in Kosovo and before the foreign public. We have still not explained the essence of these theses well, either to domestic or, especially, foreign audiences, nor have we explained that this thesis is only one element in the scenario, part of the broader plans of the irredentsa and part of the real essence of the idea about Kosovo's ethnic purity.

Olga Nikolic, a delegate from the Chamber of Municipalities, pointed to the unequal treatment, dependent on nationality, of students registering in Kosovo, and demanded that the Kosovo Executive Council provide information about this at the next assembly session, for no policy of registering students can proceed with national membership as a criterion.

Olga Nikolic spoke very sharply about penal policy in Kosovo in relation to the demonstrators and those writing hostile slogans and about requirements of the acts for which perpetrators are punished according to the law on offenses. Using facts which were presented by Franjo Herluevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, Olga Nikolic compared the causes for which Serbs and Montenegrins are being penalized in Kosovo now, as well as the severity and level of punishment in relation to the requirements of the acts. At the same time, Olga Nikolic also quoted examples not only of exaggerating the acts as concerned the perpetrators, who are members of the Serbian or Montenegrin nationalities, but also of accusations without any bases.

On the basis of the requirement of the acts and the evidence of Herljevic on the number of those penalized according to the law on offenses, I tried to find out why members of a non-Albanian nationality are being imprisoned in Kosovo today. They cannot be penalized for participation in the demonstrations, for help to the demonstrators or for attempts to organize demonstrations, for they did not take part in them. And solely from what Herljevic said, I suppose that they were in a group of 104 punished for hostile declarations, and that they form nearly half of this group.

Emphasizing that hostile declarations were also made by people of non-Albanian nationality and that they should also bear a full measure of responsibility, Olga Nikolic said that there are indications that some phenomena are being exaggerated and that there is a tendency toward creating balance at all costs and toward punishing people of other nationalities. She illustrated this with examples. In Vucitrn, on 22 April, during the fiercest demonstrations, a Serb wanted to throw a stone at the demonstrators and for the intention alone he received a 60-day prison sentence. How, then, is one to punish a demonstrator when the maximum penalty allowed by the law was applied in this case? Another man, Nikolic said, received a 1-month prison sentence because he said in a bus that Kosovo had always been Serbia.

Olga Nikolic referred to the drama of the Delibasic family, which is well known from newspaper coverage. Defending their home from demolition and Molotov cocktails at a time when the house was in flames and the family in danger of losing their lives, a member of the Delibas family shot [words indistinct] and was arrested accused of having wounded three, then four, then even five demonstrators. Only after a long time spent in prison was it established that this accusation was groundless.

It is unacceptable and untenable that the inflamed passions of one nationalism should be calmed down by emphasizing another, Olga Nikolic concluded.

Dragan Circvic criticized the "foundations of the state security system law which should be changed immediately, for it narrows to a considerable extent the room for joint cooperation and responsibility of the security services in the provinces, republics and the federation. He said that after the demonstrations in Kosovo, pressure was felt in the Kraljevo region to settle Serbs from Kosovo. Thus, for example, 90 Serbs have moved to Kraljevo in the past 2 months, and in Gornji Milanovac, the majority of vacant plots of land for housing construction have been bought up by people who have emigrated from Kosovo. The same has happened in Trstenik, Vrnuacka Banja, Cacak and Krusevac. The scale of this pressure if such that the prices of land and houses have risen dramatically. People coming from Kosovo state openly that they have left voluntarily and without pressure. At the moment, there are about 2,500 people from Kosovo who want to move to the Kraljevo region.

Municipalities and the region as a whole are confronted with the problem of what to do and how to receive these people. According to Cirovic, this phenomenon has an enormous political effect on people and is especially stirring up and reviving Serbian nationalism.

Differentiation in Kosovo, Radomir Vulic said, is not taking place at the desired rate. The results of political activity vary between municipalities, organizations of associated labor and villages. In the building of sociopolitical organization of the Istok Municipality, where Vulic is from, as he says, "It's as busy as a beehive." Sociopolitical forces are constantly active. However, in some places there are more phrases and documents than actions, and it is well known that "a specific action is worth more than the best program if the program is not carried out."

In relation to Olga Nikolic's contribution, Vulic said that only one Serb had been accused in the municipality of Istok, and this was because he really had insulted our system and our society from Chetnik positions. Vulic also noted that as a delegate in the sociopolitical chamber of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, he had never received information about open questions of relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, although delegates had raised this topic several times.

According to him, further work on these issues is required, and this work should not be limited merely to a working group formed on the basis of the conclusions of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee. [passage indistinct]

TANJUG REPORTS FURTHER ON 'GREATER ALBANIA' MAP

LD120602 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 11 Jun 81

[By TANJUG editor Lujbinka Milossevich]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 June (TANJUG)--The map of "greater Albania," distributed over the past few days by Albanian diplomats worldwide comes as no surprise. It was to be expected after a series of lectures by professors of the Tirana Law School given since 1979 in Pristinia, capital of the Yugoslavia Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is a component part of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

A lecture in the series was devoted to "Pashalik of Ioannina." According to greater Albania terminology dating as far back as the past century, the term denotes the whole territory of Epirus, both its section in Albania and its bigger part in Greece. "The Pashalik of Ioannina" is identical with the territory of Chameria appearing in the latest map of greater Albania.

Of the nine lectures, seven largely exceeded the boundaries of law studies. One of them was on the "Ilpan State," although the topic can competently be discussed only by prehistorians and archaeologists.

In view of the subject matter of the two lectures alone, it is not surprising that the first of the lectures in the series was delivered by Enver Hoxha's nephew, Luan Omari.

Yugoslavia does not want to prevent normal communication between the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Albanian people in Albania, but the ties must be based on equality and cannot be used for propagating inter-national hatred and spurring irredentist tendencies as was done in the lectures, it was noted in the Assembly of Yugoslavia earlier this week.

The scientific-teaching council of the faculty of law of Pristina has noted that professors and associate members of the faculty not only had no occasion to pronounce themselves on the program of cooperation with the Tirana Law School, but did not even know if its existence.

BORBA COMMENTS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

AU111249 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 81 p 7

[TANJUG commentary: "In Connection With the 'Analysis' in ZERI I POPULLIT: One-Way Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--In recent days, Tirana has subjected the cultural-educational cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania to fierce criticism and to an "analysis" that leads to the conclusion that "Yugoslavia is engaging in a feverish campaign against Albanian culture, literature and the arts." This claim is spiced with numerous cries from the well-known vocabulary of insults of some 30 years ago. And the source this time is the well-known Albanian author Ismail Kadare.

"The entire campaign has only one goal," Kadare writes in ZERI I POPULLIT, "and that is to find excuses to sever all ties between the Albanian culture that is developing in Albania and the one that is developing in Kosovo. "The goal is," he further exclaims, "to close the door to Albanian culture and thereby to finally isolate the Albanians in Kosovo from everything that is being crated in Albania."

The concern for the fate of culture and arts in Kosovo, expressed through insults and feverishly sounded, clearly uncovers the points of departure of the nervous cultural workers in Tirana.

They fear that Albania might happen to lose something also, following the events in Kosovo and following an evident sobering-up that has now spread among the cultural workers in that province of ours. What is primarily being lost in this connection is the opportunity to export ideology--through intensively exporting books and other printed matter--and direct undermining activities. This is a new process for Tirana. Thus, there is nothing else left to do but to fire accusations from all guns, charging that Yugoslavia allegedly does not want any cultural cooperation with Albania.

In the last 10 years, that cooperation has been strange and it has also been unequal for Yugoslavia. Since 1971, that is, since the time when Albania began to open itself up toward the rest of the world, "the principle" of cultural cooperation has been and, unfortunately still remains, to export culture from Albania in all forms and primarily in the form of books and, at the same time, to import nothing, absolutely nothing of that kind to Albania.

Exports

During that entire period, our country, that is, in fact mainly Kosovo, constantly imported from neighboring Albania various kinds of literature, ranging from children's stories and poems about the heroic figures from national history to textbooks on Albanian history and literature.

Tirana also exported many cultural and artistic groups that performed in many places in Kosovo and in some places in Macedonia and Montenegro. The only "imports" that Tirana allowed in this field were the "imports" of some groups of [Yugoslav] cultural and arts societies, which also gave guest performances--though not as frequently--in some Albanian cities.

The cultural and educational cooperation was most intensive with Kosovo, and Kosovo was a direct factor in that cooperation. However, it is absurd that such cooperation should be one way and that Tirana should stubbornly insist on the relations that suited it alone and were maintained exclusively with Kosovo.

But Ismail Kadare, whose works are widely read in our country, now "raises his voice" against "the Yugoslav authorities" which want to "suppress" Albanian culture and sever cultural relations. During the entire period of its cultural-educational cooperation with Albania, Yugoslavia continuously separated culture from politics, just as it separated the economic cooperation with Tirana from the tendentious and slanderous statements by the Albanian leaders precisely during the period of that cooperation.

Consistency

As to the program of cultural-educational cooperation with Albania, no such program has ever been signed during the entire postwar period of our relations. The many negotiations, always held at Yugoslavia's initiative, were never successfully concluded and representatives of the [Albanian] Ministry of Culture regularly refused to discuss it. The last time that a delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo offered such a program to Albania was in 1979, but the other side clearly indicated that it was not ready to sign any such program.

It is not inappropriate to also recall now the unsuccessful 1970 negotiations on cultural-educational cooperation between the two countries. At that time, the talks failed because it was impossible to accept the program of cooperation demanded by the Albanians, that is, a program of cooperation between "the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on one side and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the SFRY on the other." Thus, Albania wants cooperation, but it wants it only with Kosovo and not with Yugoslavia, which is, after all, not feasible because Kosovo is Yugoslavia also.

Yugoslavia maintains and constantly promotes cultural cooperation with an enormous number of countries in the world, but it does so on principles that are customary in international relations, on the basis of reciprocity, mutual respect and equality.

Therefore, Tirana's accusation that we do not want cultural cooperation with Albania is hollow and untrue.

Yugoslavia is always open to cooperation and accords with all countries--including Albania--on the basis of the well-known principles that are valid in relations among countries in this world of ours. Albania cannot be an exception in any way.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS TO PESIC REPORT ON ALBANIA

The following additions and correction to the item entitled "Assembly Adopts Draft Constitutional Amendments" and subtitled "Pesic Report on Albania," published in the 11 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 7, were taken from BORBA of 10 June, thus providing full text of the article:

On page I 7, insert at the beginning of the first paragraph: "The discussion in this assembly chamber about the current political and security situation in Kosovo imposes the need to also place on our agenda certain issues concerning our relations with Albania.

"Our relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have been discussed by the SFRY Assembly in the past on several occasions. The discussions have always been motivated by our sincere aspiration to normalize these relations on the basis of the policy of good neighborliness, and to take specific measures to expand our economic, border, cultural and other cooperation.

"Being aware of the complex nature of these relations as well as of the historical and other circumstances accompanying them, we consistently and constructively oriented our efforts toward building mutual trust and respect also, accepting Albania such as it is and ready to promote our relations with it and to expand our cooperation in fields where mutual interests, real possibilities or the Albanian side's readiness for that existed. This policy and orientation of ours had a principled and long-term character; we strove to implement it with all the necessary patience and unobtrusiveness, as well as by an active attitude and through initiatives, convinced that time and a gradual way of developing relations would contribute to overcoming the inherited difficulties and resistance on that road."

On page I 10, penultimate paragraph, penultimate and last lines, the word "exacerbation" is correct.

On page I 12, penultimate paragraph, penultimate and last lines should read: "the course of the past few months in Kosovo is the best confirmation of our resolve." (rephrasing)

On the same page, last paragraph, second line, substitue "other" for indistinct word.

On page I 13, second paragraph, in the fourth line substitute "conviction" for "(?attitude)."

IRAQ'S REQUEST FOR NONALIGNED MEETING SUPPORTED

AU120710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The Iraqi Government has requested the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries to hold a special ministerial meeting in connection with the Israeli attack on the nuclear installations near Baghdad and the consequences of that aggression for international peace and security. Our country has expressed its support for Baghdad's initiative.

POLITIKA CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQI REACTOR

AU111635 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 81 p 2

[Momcilo Pantelic commentary: "Arrogantly and Dangerously"]

[Text] If Tel Aviv's explanation of the bombing raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor near Baghdad were accepted, then the third world war could start at the very same moment.

There is nearly no country in the world which is not at least planning to build a nuclear center and thus, if suspicions about the programs of others were turned into one's own right to stop the energy developments of others, no stone would remain unturned in the human world, especially now when a long chain of 232 nuclear powerplants is already in operation, while another 229 such plants are currently under construction. The Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear installation really ranks among those increasingly frequent acts of state terrorism which are gradually but dramatically pushing mankind into a state of chaos and an extreme lack of all respect for international law.

This entire latest dangerous adventure of Tel Aviv has only one positive consequence, a unanimous and public condemnation by the entire world of this action of Begin's government. Recently, the examples of this kind of unanimity have been so rare that they are no longer only precious but also necessary as an indication of a restoration of trust even after irreparable damages have been done. However, even such a general condemnation of a brutal violation of sovereignty and of the right to one's own development is not sufficient reason to suddenly see the world--because it has demonstrated that it is not indifferent to a policy of force--as a totally innocent witness whose love of justice increases its anger. As a matter of fact, the complex external multinational circumstances certainly have at least facilitated, if not actually assisted, Israel's special intervention in Iraq. During decades of tension and certainly of rivalry between the big powers, the Middle East has become a synonym for a region where even what may be condemned in principle can be carried out without fear of punishment.

In addition to introducing uncertainty to the question of whether the big powers are losing control over the actions of their very close collaborators, and whether the plans and moves have been shifted from the discreet diplomatic field to super-secret military strategic ground, Israel's aggressive action against Iraq also represents something of an unprecedented phenomenon that is original even for the region of permissible impermissibilities. It was for the first time on this occasion that an intervention was carried out in a country with which there are no joint (official or informal) borders, something that raises the question of what the ultimate range of Israel's "limited" attacks is. It has been customary so far only for the big powers to make jumps beyond their immediate neighborhood. This is also a rare instance of a bombing raid on a country that is already at war with another country (Iran) and with which the attacker maintains no official relations. It is impossible to determine, even on the basis of the traditional ties, "who stands behind" Israel's adventure because exchanges of partners as well as coordinated actions in individual sensitive situations, even with those who are considered opponents under other circumstances, are not an infrequent occurrence in this sphere.

Last September, the same Iraqi nuclear reactor was bombed by the Iranian Air Force (although there were rumors about the participation of the Israeli Air Force at that time also). It seems that this intervention by Israel is more likely in accord with the strategic plans to weaken even more two of the potentially most powerful countries in the oil region and to further sharpen the conflict that "has continued already too long without the effect" that is expected here and there abroad.

At the same time, Israel's special attack on Iraq is the first major attempt by a country to destroy one of the foundations of development of another country at the very beginning. In this connection, two unusual paradoxes can be noticed. Whereas the entire world is anxious even over an ordinary breakdown in a nuclear installation and shows a massive fear of radiation, Israel is simply dropping its bombs on nuclear reactors. True, Tel Aviv is justifying this action with its own anxiety over Iraq's potential nuclear bombs. But this justification also becomes rather paradoxical when it is known that Iraq is a signatory of the International Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the construction of its reactors is controlled by the competent international organs), whereas Israel is one of some 20 other countries which have not signed that document and a country that is believed to already possess nuclear bombs.

Thus, Israel really had no public or recognized right to violate Iraq's territorial sovereignty and way of development. But, to be accurate, when someone sees himself in the role of an international policeman, he does not expect to have his right to strike recognized. But what is most dangerous for any system, and certainly for the system of international security, is when the policeman feels that he can be everything--the judge, the prosecutor and the executor of the "punishment"--without fear even of a unanimous and wide condemnation of this impermissible act of his.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT SHAGARI CONCLUDES VISIT

Joint Communique

LD102156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia by the president of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari:

The president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, made an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 8 to 10 June 1981 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, together with his entourage, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex, paid homage and laid a wreath on the tomb of President Tito. He also laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown here on Mt Avala and planted a tree in the Friendship Park.

President Alhaji Shehu Shagari visited the Belgrade City Assembly, where he was presented with a golden souvenir plaque of the city at a formal session.

Together with his entourage, President Alhaji Shehu Shagari visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and held talks with Viktor Abvelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia on the socioeconomic and cultural development of this republic and on possibilities for its cooperation with Nigeria in the sphere of the economy.

On the occasion of his visit to Split, President Alhaji Shehu Shagari visited the shipyard and toured the cultural and historical sights of the town.

The talks which took place during the visit by the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, which expresses the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. In the talks, an exhaustive exchange of views was carried out on the continued promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as on topical issues of international relations. The two sides also informed each other about the most important issues of development in their own countries. In all the issues discussed, an identity of views and standpoints was manifested, as well as full agreement in the assessment of the world situation and the role of the nonaligned movement in the contemporary world.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council; Miran Mejak, SFRY ambassador to Nigeria; Aleksandar Sokorac, chef de cabinet of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milivoje Maksic, counsellor of the president of the SFRY Presidency on foreign policy issues; and Ramadan Marmulaku, head of section at the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Taking part on the Nigerian side were I.S. Audu, minister of external affairs; A.O. Oyagbola, minister of national planning; Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, member of parliament and minister of agriculture; S. Ugoh, minister of science and technology; V. Masi, minister of finance; Suemo Chia, a prominent senator; Alhaji Muhammad Bachaka, member of parliament; Dr Chuba Okadigbo, special adviser to the president for political affairs; Dr S.A. Balogun, from the state of Oyo, the president's communication officer; Alhaji Y. Sada, chief of state protocol; B.A. Bur, permanent secretary for political questions; J.D.O. Socoya, head of department for Europe in the Ministry of External Affairs; Alhaji M.L. Rafindad, head of department in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Sani Idakwoji, the charge d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the SFRY.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, also held separate talks on issues of interest to both countries, with the participation of Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and I.A. Audu, minister of external affairs, and A.O. Oyagbola, minister of national planning on the Nigerian side.

Federal Executive Council members Dusan Ilijevic, Milovan Zidar, Stojan Matkaliev and Petar Kostic held separate talks with their Nigerian counterparts, Minister of Agriculture A.I. Gusau, Minister of Science and Technology S. Ugoh, and Minister of Finance V. Masi, on cooperation in relevant spheres of the economy. Ministers A.I. Gusau, Dr S. Ugoh and V. Masi visited the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy and held talks with Jon Srbovan, president of the chamber, and with representatives of the Yugoslav economy.

Alhaji Shahu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. On this occasion, talks were held on the promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries in the bilateral and international spheres.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, examined in detail the situation in bilateral relations. They noted with pleasure that the relations between Yugoslavia and Nigeria were successfully developing and that all conditions existed for their further promotion in all fields on the basis of independence, equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. In this connection, both sides emphasized the need for joint undertaking of concrete measures and actions aimed at further comprehensive expansion of cooperation in keeping with the interests and needs of the two countries.

The two sides expressed great interest in expanding and diversifying economic cooperation in all fields and on a long-term basis, assessing that favorable possibilities existed in this respect. Proceeding from this, they expressed readiness to intensify cooperation, especially in the fields of agriculture, agroindustry, construction of infrastructural projects in transport and in the new capital of Abuja, shipbuilding, energy and oil industry. It was emphasized that for this purpose modern forms could be applied, such as joint enterprises, joint investments and industrial cooperation, which would give the overall relations stability and a long-term character.

The two sides agreed to establish direct cooperation between the Yugoslav and Nigerian banks and to conclude an agreement which would prevent double taxation.

The Nigerian side expressed the wish that Yugoslav banks participate in the newly created multilateral consortium of banks. Financial questions facilitating Yugoslav export of ships and equipment, the participation in investment projects and the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigerian financial institutions were also considered.

As regards cooperation in agriculture, the two sides agreed to establish cattle farms, to promote plant production, especially corn, to cooperate in the scientific technical respect, especially as regards the production of corn, and to introduce into agricultural production modern mechanical means, equipment and so on.

Both sides pointed out the need to carry out the best possible preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in order to achieve further concrete agreements on the sectors and forms of economic cooperation between the two countries, taking into account the agreements and conclusions achieved during the visit of President Alhaji Shehu Shagari to Yugoslavia.

Readiness was expressed to establish closer links between corresponding institutions of the two countries in the field of information in order to promote this form of cooperation on the bilateral plane and within the framework of activity of the nonaligned countries.

The two sides positively assessed the present contacts and agreed that they considerably contributed to better mutual acquaintance, rapprochement and various forms of cooperation. In this connection, they emphasized the usefulness of continuing and intensifying the meetings and dialogues at various levels, including the sociopolitical organizations.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, expressed concern about the worsening international situation due to increased bloc competition and confrontation, ever more frequent use of force, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of peoples and countries, and the breaking out of new hotbeds of crises and conflicts and failure to solve the existing ones.

They pointed out that the international community should make greater efforts to eliminate the reasons for the present negative development and effectively solve the topical international political and economic problems in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

Confirming the adherence of their countries to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, the two sides emphasized the great importance and role of the movement for nonalignment as an independent and nonbloc factor in the struggle for the democratization of international relations, equal international cooperation, peace and security in the world.

The two sides highly assessed the results of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi, which reaffirmed the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the need to apply them in solving all international problems. It was jointly assessed that the high level of unity of the nonaligned countries achieved at this conference opened wide possibilities for greater activity of the nonaligned countries in the implementation of their aims.

It was mutually assessed that disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries negatively affect the unity of the movement for nonalignment, thus increasing the possibilities for various kinds of pressure and interference from outside. In this connection, the two sides emphasized the need to solve disputes and conflicts between the nonaligned countries by peaceful means, on the basis of a consistent application of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. In this respect, Yugoslavia and Nigeria in the future will also be actively engaged and make their full contribution.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, confirmed their readiness to continue extending support and aid to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and all other aspects of domination and subordination. They noted that the policy and movement for nonalignment had a prominent role in this struggle.

The two sides examined the situation in Africa in detail and noted that the peoples of Africa, despite significant successes and victories, were still facing serious problems which are the result of the remnants of colonialism, as well as neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, a lag in social and economic development and attempts to threaten African countries' independence and security.

They sharply condemned South Africa's racist regime for continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, aggressive acts against neighboring countries and its policy of racism and ap theid, which constitutes the crudest violation of human rights and freedoms and threatens peace and security in the region and beyond. The two sides reaffirmed their full support for and comprehensive aid to SWAPO as the only legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and agreed on the need for the international community to adopt energetic measures aimed at exerting pressure on the regime in South Africa to make sure that it implements the UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

They voiced their solidarity with the frontline countries and the liberation movements of southern Africa in the struggle against the racist regime and its aggressive policy and for the full emancipation of the countries of the area.

In connection with the situation in Chad, both sides noted the need to find a solution to this problem by political means on the basis of the OAU decisions and principles of nonalignment and with complete respect for the independence and territorial integrity of that country and for the rights of the people of Chad to choose their own road of development.

The two sides expressed concern for the situation in Western Sahara and voiced their conviction that this problem should be resolved in a peaceful way, on the basis of UN resolutions, OAU decisions and the principles of nonalignment, and by showing respect for the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

The two sides pointed out the significance of the work of the CSCE for the relaxation of tension and further promotion of relations and cooperation on the European Continent. They stressed that stability in Europe was of a great importance for peace and security in the world. They made a positive appraisal of the activity of European nonaligned and neutral countries to consolidate the policy of nonalignment in Europe and its universal character.

Attention was jointly paid to the need for Europe to make an even greater contribution to general stability in the world, to the revival and intensification of the policy of detente, the elimination of hotbeds of crisis and the just settlement of international political and economic problems.

In connection with the crisis in the Middle East, the two sides expressed the conviction that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved on the basis of the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and at nonaligned countries' conferences, with the equal participation of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This presupposes Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to national liberation, self-determination and the establishment of their own state on national soil. Concern was shown for the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon, which is due to the failure to settle the Middle East crisis and to Israel's aggressive policy.

The two sides expressed regret at the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. Advocating a peaceful solution to this problem, they supported the efforts being made in this direction by nonaligned and Islamic countries and the United Nations.

Noting that the hotbeds of crisis in Southeast and Southwest Asia represent a threat to peace and security in the region and beyond, the two sides voiced their conviction that the problems of Kampuchea and Afghanistan should be resolved by political means, which presupposes the withdrawal of foreign troops and an end to intervention and interference and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of these nonaligned countries.

Both sides expressed concern over the intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, which most directly jeopardizes peace and security in the world. It was noted with regret that the recommendations of the first special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly were not being implemented and that talks on this issue had reached an almost complete standstill.

Pointing out the significance of the forthcoming second special session in disarmament of the UN General Assembly, the two sides expressed the hope and expectation that it would give fresh impetus to the international community's efforts to halt the arms race and start the process of genuine disarmament.

While discussing the international economic situation, the two sides noted that the failure to resolve the existing problems and the inequitable international economic relations were further deepening the gaps between the rich and poor and further aggravating the position of the developing countries.

Laying stress on the interdependence of political and economic problems, the two sides expressed the view that the global talks on international economic cooperation and development were of priority importance. They stressed that the international community should exert efforts aimed at the speediest beginning of negotiations on the key questions of international economic relations.

The two sides stressed that mutual cooperation between developing countries and the strengthening of the collective reliance on one's own resources were becoming an increasingly significant dimension of the struggle for the new international economic order and the more rapid development of developing countries. They agreed to continue to be active in this direction. They positively appraised the preparations made so far for the forthcoming summit meeting in Mexico of a number of developed and developing countries and expressed the hope that this meeting would contribute to the positive settling of international economic problems.

They also confirmed their readiness to contribute to the success of this meeting.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, voiced their great satisfaction with the fact that the summit meeting between representatives of Yugoslavia and Nigeria took place. They appraised the visit of President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, as an exceptional contribution to the consolidation of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries and as an event of exceptional significance for the promotion of bilateral relations and the two countries' further active work in the international field, especially in the nonaligned movement. The two sides expressed their complete readiness to devote themselves to the further promotion of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in keeping with the accords reached and well-known principles.

At the end of the visit, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, expressed deep gratitude on his own behalf and on behalf of the members of his entourage, to the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher, the government and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the warm welcome and heartfelt hospitality shown them during the visit.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Nigeria in the near future. Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Press Conference

AU101717 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] At the conclusion of his 3-day official and friendly visit, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria, held a press conference in the federation's palace.

During the past 3 days, we had a useful exchange of ideas and we have achieved a broad agreement and identity of views on bilateral relations and cooperation among the developing countries, on the question of South Africa and on world peace. Nigeria and Yugoslavia will expand their cooperation in all fields of economic relations. All that is of mutual interest and benefit, particulary for Nigeria as a less developed country, Shagari said.

He reminded the journalists present at the press conference, as he said, of the greatest leaders of the [Nonaligned] Movement: Tito, Nehru and Nkrumah. The nonaligned movement, the president of Nigeria said, as created by its great founders, is a stabilization factor in the world competition of forces. The positions of the nonaligned countries, which represent two-thirds of mankind, are increasingly loudly heard in the international arena and can no longer be pushed aside, Shagari said and added that the message of the nonaligned countries is clear--the world is sufficiently large for both large and small countries, for the rich and poor.

We must strengthen our movement by strengthening the economic, scientific and cultural links among the nonaligned countries. We must assist one another with the aim of achieving our own economic strength, as this is the sole way to achieve an economic equilibrium in the world, the Nigerian president said.

Shagari pointed to the importance of the struggle to achieve Namibia's independence, and stressed that his country will continue to extend moral and material support to the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa.

The Nigerian president expressed thanks to the governments and peoples of Yugoslavia for their hospitality, adding that he will convey his strong impressions to all Nigerians. This visit will strengthen the friendly links between Yugoslavia and Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari concluded.

The Nigerian president will end his visit to Yugoslavia and depart this afternoon.